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An account of the apprehending Garnett the Jeſuit, and other agents in the famous gunpowder plot, at the houſe of Mr Abingdon, one of the conſpirators, in the pariſh of Henlip.

[From Collections for the Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire.]

THE manſion here is ſuppoſed to have been built by John Habington, cofferer to Queen Eliſabeth; the date in the parlour is 1572. His ſon, who was concerned in various plots, for the releaſing Mary Queen of Scots, and ſetting up a Papiſt to ſucceed her, contrived many hiding-holes in different parts of the building. The acceſs to ſome was through the chimney, to others through neceſſary-houſes; others had trap-doors which communicated to back ſtair-caſes: ſome of theſe rooms on the outſide have the appearance of great chimnies. As the houſe is uncommonly conſtructed both within and without, I have had it engraved, together with the head of the builder. I have likewiſe given a ſlight ſketch of Mr Thomas Abingdon and his wife Mary, who was ſiſter to Lord Monteagle, ſo called during the lifetime of his father Lord Morley. Tradition in this country ſays, ſhe was the perſon who wrote the letter to her brother which diſcovered the gunpowder plot. Percy, whoſe picture is at Henlip, was very intimate both with Abingdon and Lord Monteagle, and is ſuppoſed by Guthrie to have written the letter, but

the ſtyle of it ſeems to be that of one who had only heard ſome dark hints of the buſineſs, which perhaps was the caſe of Mrs Abingdon, and not of one who was a principal mover in the whole, as was Percy, a deſperado, who thought himſelf perſonally offended, and who was fit for the moſt horrid deſigns. Mr Abingdon, huſband to this lady, was condemned to die for concealing Garnett and Oldcorn, as mentioned in the paper which follows; but was pardoned at the interceſſion of his wife, and Lord Monteagle.

Among the MSS. in the Harleian Library, marked 38 B. 9. is the following account, which agrees with that given by Mr Abingdon, in ſome MSS. now before me, found in the houſe at Henlip.

"A true diſcovery of the ſervice performed at Henlip, the houſe of Mr Thomas Abingdon, for the apprehenſion of Mr Henry Garnett, alias Wolley, provincial of the Jeſuits, and other dangerous perſons, there found in January laſt, 1605."

"After the King's royal promiſe of bountiful reward to ſuch as would apprehend the traitors concerned in the powder-conſpiracy, and much expectation of ſubject-like duty, but no return made thereof in ſo important a matter, a warrant was directed to the Right Worthy and Worſhipful Knight Sir Henry Bromley; and the proclamation delivered therewith, deſcribing the features and ſhapes of the men, for the better diſcovering them. He, not neglecting ſo weighty a buſineſs, horſeing himſelf with a ſeemly troop of his own attendants, and calling to his aſſiſtance ſo many as in diſcretion was thought meet, having likewiſe in his company Sir Edward Bromley; on Monday Jan. 20. laſt, by break of day, did engirt and round beſet the houſe of Mayſter Thomas Abingdon, at Henlip, near Worceſter; Mr Abingdon not being then at home, but ridden abroad about ſome occaſions beſt known to himſelf. The houſe being goodlie, and of great receipt, it required the more diligent labour and pains in the ſearching; it appeared there was no want. And Mr Abingdon himſelf coming home that night, the commiſſion and proclamation being ſhewn unto him, he denied any ſuch men to be in his houſe, and voluntarily to die at his own gate, if any ſuch were to be found in his houſe, or in that ſhire; but this liberal, or rather raſh ſpeech could not cauſe the ſearch ſo ſlightly to be given over, the cauſe enforced more reſpect than words of that or any ſuch like nature; and proceeding on, according to the truſt repoſed in him, in the gallery over the gate there were found two cunning and very artificial conveyances in the main brick wall, ſo ingeniouſly framed, and with ſuch art, as it coſt much labour ere they could be found. Three other ſecret places, contrived by no leſs ſkill and induſtry, were found in and about the chimnies, in one whereof two of the traitors were cloſe concealed. Theſe chimney-conveyances being ſo ſtrangely formed, having the entrances into them ſo curiouſly covered over with brick, mortared and made faſt to planks of wood, and coloured black like the other parts of the chimney, that very diligent inquiſition might well have paſſed by, without throwing the leaſt ſuſpicion upon ſuch unſuſpicious places. And whereas divers funnels are uſually made to chimnies, according as they are combined together, and ſerve for neceſſary uſe in ſeveral rooms, ſo here were ſome that exceed common expectation, ſeeming outwardly fit for carrying forth ſmoke; but being further examined and ſeen into, their ſervice was to no ſuch purpoſe, but only to lend air and light downward into the concealments, where ſuch as were incloſed in them at any time ſhould be hidden. Eleven ſecret corners and conveyances were found in the ſaid houſe, all of them having books, maſſing ſtuff, and Popiſh trumpery in them, only two excepted, which appeared to have been found on former ſearches, and therefore had now the leſs credit given to them; but Mayſter Abingdon would take no knowledge of any of theſe places, nor that the books, or maſſing ſtuff, were any of his, until at length the deeds of his lands being found in one of them, whoſe cuſtody doubtleſs he would not commit to any place of neglect, or where he ſhould have no intelligence of them, whereto he could then deviſe no ſufficient excuſe. Three days had been wholly ſpent, and no man found there all this while; but upon the fourth day in the morning, from behind the wainſcot in the galleries, came forth two men of their own voluntary accord, as being no longer able there to conceal themſelves, for they confeſſed that they had but one apple between

between them, which was all the ſuſtenance they had received during the time that they were thus hidden. One of them was named Owen, who afterwards murdered himſelf in the Tower; and the other Chambers: but they would take no other knowledge of any other mens being in the houſe. On the eighth day, the before-mentioned place in the chimney was found, according as they had all been at ſeveral times, one after another, though before ſet down together, for expreſſing the juſt number of them.

Forth of this ſecret and moſt cunning conveyance came Henry Garnett the Jeſuit, ſought for, and another with him, named Hall: marmalade and other ſweetmeats were found there lying by them; but their better maintenance had been by a quill or reed, through a little hole in the chimney that backed another chimney into the gentlewoman's chamber, and by that paſſage, caudles, broths, and warm drinks, had been conveyed in unto them.

Now in regard the place was ſo cloſe, thoſe cuſtoms of nature which muſt of neceſſity be done, and in ſo long a time of continuance, was exceedingly offenſive to the men themſelves, and did much annoy them that made entrance in upon them, to whom they confeſſed, that they had not been able to hold out one whole day longer, but either they muſt have ſqueeled or periſhed in the place. The whole ſervice endured the ſpace of eleven nights and twelve days, and no more perſons being there found in company of Mayſter Abingdon, himſelf, Garnett, Hill, Owen, and Chambers, were brought up to London, to underſtand farther of his Highneſs's pleaſure."

Hiſtory of ANDREW *the Hebridean.*

[From Letters from an American Farmer]

ONE time, when Mr St John was obliged to travel to Philadelphia on buſineſs, a veſſel arrived with Scotch emigrants, of whom he gives the following account:

Mr C. and I went to the dock to ſee them diſembark. It was a ſcene which inſpired me with a variety of thoughts: here are, ſaid I to my friend, a number of people, driven by poverty, and other adverſe cauſes, to a foreign land, in which they know no body. The name of a ſtranger, inſtead of implying relief, aſſiſtance, and kindneſs, on the contrary, conveys very different ideas. They are now diſtreſſed; their minds are racked by a variety of apprehenſions, fears, and hopes. It was this laſt powerful ſentiment which has brought them here. If they are good people, I pray that Heaven may realiſe them. Whoever were to ſee them thus gathered again in five or ſix years, would behold a more pleaſing ſight, to which this would ſerve as a very powerful contraſt. By their honeſty, the vigour of their arms, and the benignity of government, their condition will be greatly improved; they will be well clad, fat, poſſeſſed of that manly confidence which property confers; they will become uſeful citizens. Some of their poſterity may act conſpicuous parts in our future American tranſactions. Moſt of them appeared pale and emaciated, from the length of the paſſage, and the indifferent proviſions on which they had lived. The number of children ſeemed as great as that of the people; they had all paid for being conveyed here. The captain told us they were a quiet, peaceable, and harmleſs people, who had never dwelt in cities. This was a valuable cargo; they ſeemed, a few excepted, to be in the full vigour of their lives. Several citizens, impelled either by ſpontaneous attachments, or motives of humanity, took many of them to their houſes; the city, agreeable to its uſual wiſdom and humanity, ordered them all to be lodged in the barracks, and plenty of proviſions to be given them. My friend pitched upon one alſo, and led him to his houſe, with his wife, and a ſon about fourteen years of age. The majority of them had contracted for land the year before, by means of an agent; the reſt depended entirely upon chance; and the one who followed us was of this laſt claſs. Poor man, he ſmiled on receiving the invitation, and gladly accepted it, bidding his wife and ſon do the ſame, in a language which I did not underſtand. He gazed with uninterrupted attention on every thing he ſaw; the houſes, the inhabitants, the negroes, and carriages: every thing appeared equally new to him; and we went ſlow, in order to give him time to feed on this pleaſing variety. Good God! ſaid he, is this Philadelphia, that bleſſed city of bread and proviſions, of which we have heard ſo much? I am told it was founded the ſame year in which my father was born; why, it is finer than Greenock and Glaſgow, which are ten times as old. It is ſo, ſaid my friend to him; and when thee has been here a month, thee will ſoon ſee that it

is the capital of a fine province, of which thee art going to be a citizen: Greenock enjoys neither ſuch a climate nor ſuch a ſoil. Thus we ſlowly proceeded along, when we met ſeveral large Lancaſter ſix-horſe waggons, juſt arrived from the country. At this ſtupendous ſight he ſtopped ſhort, and with great diffidence aſked us what was the uſe of theſe great moving houſes, and where thoſe big horſes came from? Have you none ſuch at home, I aſked him? Oh no; theſe huge animals would eat all the graſs of our iſland! We at laſt reached my friend's houſe, who, in the glow of well-meant hoſpitality, made them all three ſit down to a good dinner, and gave them as much cyder as they could drink. God bleſs this country, and the good people it contains, ſaid he; this is the beſt meal's victuals I have made a long time.——I thank you kindly.

What part of Scotland doſt thee come from, friend Andrew, ſaid Mr C.? Some of us come from the main, ſome from the iſland of Barra, he anſwered—I myſelf am a Barra man. I looked on the map, and, by its latitude, eaſily gueſſed that it muſt be an inhoſpitable climate. What ſort of land have you got there, I aſked him? Bad enough, ſaid he; we have no ſuch trees as I ſee here, no wheat, no kine, no apples. Then, I obſerved, that it muſt be hard for the poor to live. We have no poor, he anſwered; we are all alike, except our Laird; but he cannot help every body. Pray what is the name of your Laird? M'Neil, ſaid Andrew; the like of him is not to be found in any of the iſles; his forefathers have lived there thirty generations ago, as we are told. Now, Gentlemen, you may judge what an ancient family-eſtate it muſt be. But it is cold, the land is thin, and there were too many of us, which are the reaſons that ſome are come to ſeek their fortunes here. Well, Andrew, what ſtep do you intend to take, in order to become rich? I do not know, Sir; I am but an ignorant man, a ſtranger beſides—I muſt rely on the advice of good Chriſtians; they would not deceive me, I am ſure. I have brought with me a character from our Barra miniſter, can it do me any good here? Oh yes; but your future ſucceſs will depend entirely on your own conduct; if you are a ſober man, as the certificate ſays, laborious, and honeſt, there is no fear but that you will do well. Have you brought any money with you, Andrew? Yes, Sir, eleven guineas and an half. Upon my word, it is a conſiderable ſum for a Barra man; how came you by ſo much money? Why, ſeven years ago I received a legacy of thirty-ſeven pounds from an uncle, who loved me much; my wife brought me two guineas, when the Laird gave her to me for a wife, which I have ſaved ever ſince. I have ſold all I had; I worked in Glaſgow for ſome time. I am glad to hear you are ſo ſaving and prudent; be ſo ſtill: You muſt go and hire yourſelf with ſome good people: What can you do? I can threſh a little, and handle the ſpade. Can you plough? Yes, Sir, with the little breaſt-plough I have brought with me. Theſe won't do here, Andrew; you are an able man! if you are willing, you will ſoon learn. I'll tell you what I intend to do; I'll ſend you to my houſe, where you ſhall ſtay two or three weeks; there you muſt exerciſe yourſelf with the axe, that is the principal tool the Americans want, and particularly the back-ſettlers. Can your wife ſpin? Yes, ſhe can. Well, then, as ſoon as you are able to handle the axe, you ſhall go and live with Mr P. R. a particular friend of mine, who will give you four dollars per month, for the firſt ſix, and the uſual price of five as long as you remain with him. I ſhall place your wife in another houſe, where ſhe ſhall receive half a dollar a-week for ſpinning; and your ſon a dollar a-month to drive the team. You ſhall have, beſides, good victuals to eat, and good beds to lie on. Will all this ſatisfy you, Andrew? He hardly underſtood what I ſaid; the honeſt tears of gratitude fell from his eyes as he looked at me, and its expreſſions ſeemed to quiver on his lips.—Though ſilent, this was ſaying a great deal; there was beſides ſomething extremely moving to ſee a man ſix feet high, thus ſhed tears; and they did not leſſen the good opinion I had entertained of him. At laſt he told me, that my offers were more than he deſerved, and that he would firſt begin to work for his victuals. No, no, ſaid I, if you are careful and ſober, and do what you can, you ſhall receive what I told you, after you have ſerved a ſhort apprenticeſhip at my houſe. May God repay you for all your kindneſſes, ſaid Andrew; as long as I live I ſhall thank you, and do what I can for you. A few days after I ſent

them

them all three to——, by the return of ſome waggons, that he might have an opportunity of viewing, and convincing himſelf of the utility of thoſe machines, which he had at firſt ſo much admired.

The further deſcriptions he gave us of the Hebrides in general, and of his native iſland in particular; of the cuſtoms and modes of living of the inhabitants, greatly entertained me. Agreeably to the deſcription he gave us of thoſe countries, they ſeem to live according to the rules of nature, which gives them but bare ſubſiſtence; their conſtitutions are not contaminated by any exceſs or effeminacy, which their ſoil refuſes. If their allowance of food is not too ſcanty, they muſt all be healthy by perpetual temperance and exerciſe; if ſo, they are amply rewarded for their poverty, and could they have obtained but neceſſary food, they would not have left it; for it was not in conſequence of oppreſſion, either from the patriarch or the government, that they had emigrated. I wiſh we had a colony of theſe honeſt people ſettled in ſome parts of this province; their morals, their religion, ſeem to be as ſimple as their manners. This ſociety would preſent an intereſting ſpectacle, could they be tranſported on a richer ſoil. But perhaps that ſoil would ſoon alter every thing; for our opinions, vices, and virtues, are altogether local: we are machines faſhioned by every circumſtance around us.

Andrew arrived at my houſe a week before I did; and I found my wife, agreeable to my inſtructions, had placed the axe in his hands, as his firſt taſk. For ſome time he was very aukward, but he was ſo docile, ſo willing, and grateful, as well as his wife, that I foretaſte he would ſucceed. Agreeably to my promiſe, I put them all with different families, where they were well liked, and all parties were pleaſed. Andrew worked hard, lived well, grew fat, and every Sunday came to pay me a viſit on a good horſe, which Mr P. R. lent him. Poor man, it took him a long time ere he could ſit on the ſaddle, and hold the bridle properly. I believe he had never before mounted ſuch a beaſt, though I did not chuſe to aſk him that queſtion, for fear it might ſuggeſt ſome mortifying ideas. After having been twelve months at Mr P. R's, and having received his own and his family's wages, which amounted to eighty-four dollars, he came to ſee me on a week day, and told me, that he was a man of middle age, and would willingly have land of his own, in order to procure him a home, as a ſhelter againſt old age: that whenever this period ſhould come, his ſon, to whom he would give his land, would then maintain him, and thus live all together; he therefore required my advice and aſſiſtance. I thought his deſire very natural and praiſe-worthy, and told him that I ſhould think of it, but that he muſt remain one month longer with Mr P. R. who had 3000 rails to ſplit. He immediately conſented. The ſpring was not far advanced enough yet for Andrew to begin clearing any land, even ſuppoſing that he had made a purchaſe; as it is always neceſſary that the leaves ſhould be out, in order that this additional combuſtible may ſerve to burn the heaps of bruſh more readily.

A few days after, it happened that the whole family of Mr P. R. went to meeting, and left Andrew to take care of the houſe. While he was at the door, attentively reading the Bible, nine Indians, juſt come from the mountains, ſuddenly made their appearance, and unloaded their packs of furs on the floor of the piazza. Conceive, if you can, what was Andrew's conſternation at this extraordinary ſight! From the ſingular appearance of theſe people, the honeſt Hebridean took them for a lawleſs band come to rob his maſter's houſe. He therefore, like a faithful guardian, precipitately withdrew, and ſhut the doors; but as moſt of our houſes are without locks, he was reduced to the neceſſity of fixing his knife over the latch, and then flew up ſtairs in queſt of a broad-ſword he had brought from Scotland. The Indians, who were Mr P. R.'s particular friends, gueſſed at his ſuſpicions and fears; they forcibly lifted the door, and ſuddenly took poſſeſſion of the houſe, got all the bread and meat they wanted, and ſat themſelves down by the fire. At this inſtant Andrew, with his broad-ſword in his hand, entered the room; the Indians earneſtly looking at him, and attentively watching his motions. After a very few reflections, Andrew found that his weapon was uſeleſs, when oppoſed to nine tomahawks; but this did not diminiſh his anger; on the contrary, it grew greater on obſerving the calm impudence with which they were devouring the family proviſions. Unable to reſiſt, he called

called them names in broad Scotch, and ordered them to desist and be gone; to which the Indians (as they told me afterwards) replied in their equally broad idiom. It must have been a most unintelligible altercation between this honest Barra man, and nine Indians who did not much care for any thing he could say. At last he ventured to lay his hands on one of them, in order to turn him out of the house. Here Andrew's fidelity got the better of his prudence; for the Indian, by his motions, threatened to scalp him, while the rest gave the war hoop. This horrid noise so effectually freightened poor Andrew, that, unmindful of his courage, of his broad-sword, and his intentions, he rushed out, left them masters of the house, and disappeared. I have heard one of the Indians say since, that he never laughed so heartily in his life. Andrew, at a distance, soon recovered from the fears which had been inspired by this infernal yell, and thought of no other remedy than to go to the meeting-house, which was about two miles distant. In the eagerness of his honest intentions, with looks of affright still marked on his countenance, he called Mr P. R. out, and told him with great vehemence of style, that nine monsters were come to his house—some blue, some red, and some black; that they had little axes in their hands, out of which they smoked; and that, like highlanders, they had no breeches; that they were devouring all his victuals; and that God only knew what they would do more. Pacify yourself, said Mr P. R. my house is as safe with these people, as if I was there myself; as for the victuals, they are heartily welcome, honest Andrew; they are not people of much ceremony; they help themselves thus whenever they are among their friends; I do so too in their wigwhams, whenever I go to their village; you had better therefore step in and hear the remainder of the sermon, and when the meeting is over, we will all go back in the waggon together.

At their return, Mr P. R. who speaks the Indian language very well, explained the whole matter; the Indians renewed their laugh, and shook hands with honest Andrew, whom they made to smoke out of their pipes; and thus peace was made, and ratified according to the Indian custom, by the calumet.

Soon after this adventure, the time approached when I had promised Andrew my best assistance to settle him. For that purpose I went to Mr A. V. in the county of —, who, I was informed, had purchased a tract of land, contiguous to —— settlement. I gave him a faithful detail of the progress Andrew had made in the rural arts; of his honesty, sobriety, and gratitude; and pressed him to sell him an hundred acres. This I cannot comply with, said Mr A. V. but at the same time I will do better; I love to encourage honest Europeans as much as you do, and to see them prosper: you tell me he has but one son; I will lease them an hundred acres for any term of years you please, and make it more valuable to your Scotchman than if he was possessed of the fee-simple. By that means he may, with what little money he has, buy a plough, a team, and some stock; he will not be incumbered with debts and mortgages; what he raises will be his own; had he two or three sons as able as himself, then I should think it more eligible for him to purchase the fee-simple. I join with you in opinion, and will bring Andrew along with me in a few days.

Well, honest Andrew, said Mr A. V. in consideration of your good name, I will let you have an hundred acres of good arable land, that shall be laid out along a new road; there is a bridge already erected on the creek that passes through the land, and a fine swamp of about twenty acres. These are my terms, I cannot sell, but I will lease you the quantity that Mr James, your friend, has asked; the first seven years you shall pay no rent; whatever you sow and reap, and plant and gather, shall be entirely your own: neither the king, government, nor church, will have any claim on your future property: the remaining part of the time you must give me twelve dollars and an half a-year; and that is all you will have to pay me. Within the three first years you must plant fifty apple trees, and clear seven acres of swamp within the first part of the lease; it will be to your own advantage: whatever you do more within that time, I will pay you for it, at the common rate of the country. The term of the lease shall be thirty years; how do you like it, Andrew? Oh, Sir, it is very good; but I am afraid that the King, or his ministers, or the governor, or some of our great men, will come and take the land

land from me; your ſon may ſay to me, by and by, this is my father's land, Andrew, you muſt quit it. No, no, ſaid Mr A. V. there is no ſuch danger; the King and his miniſters are too juſt to take the labour of a poor ſettler; here we have no great men, but what are ſubordinate to our laws; but, to calm all your fears, I will give you a leaſe, ſo that none can make you afraid. If ever you are diſſatisfied with the land, a jury of your own neighbourhood ſhall value all your improvements, and you ſhall be paid agreeably to their verdict. You may ſell the leaſe; or if you die, you may previouſly diſpoſe of it, as if the land was your own. Expreſſive, yet inarticulate joy, was mixed in his countenance, which ſeemed impreſſed with aſtoniſhment and confuſion. Do you underſtand me well, ſaid Mr A. V.? No, Sir, replied Andrew, I know nothing of what you mean about leaſe, improvement, will, jury, &c. That is honeſt, we will explain theſe things to you by and by. It muſt be confeſſed that thoſe were hard words, which he had never heard in his life; for, by his own account, the ideas they convey would be totally uſeleſs in the iſland of Barra. No wonder, therefore, that he was embarraſſed; for how could the man who had hardly a will of his own ſince he was born, imagine he could have one after his death? How could the perſon who never poſſeſſed any thing, conceive that he could extend his new dominion over this land, even after he ſhould be laid in his grave? For my part, I think Andrew's amazement did not imply any extraordinary degree of ignorance; he was an actor introduced upon a new ſcene, it required ſome time ere he could reconcile himſelf to the part he was to perform. However, he was ſoon enlightened, and introduced into thoſe myſteries with which we native Americans are but too well acquainted.

Here, then, is honeſt Andrew, inveſted with every minicipal advantage they confer; become a freeholder, poſſeſſed of a vote, of a place of reſidence, a citizen of the province of Pennſylvania. Andrew's original hopes, and the diſtant proſpects he had formed in the iſland of Barra, were at the eve of being realiſed; we therefore can eaſily forgive a few ſpontaneous ejaculations, which would be uſeleſs to repeat. This ſhort tale is eaſily told; few words are ſufficient to deſcribe this ſudden change of ſituation; but in his mind it was gradual, and took him above a week before he could be ſure, that without diſburſing any money he could poſſeſs lands. Soon after he prepared himſelf; I lent him a barrel of pork, and 200 lb. weight of meal, and made him purchaſe what was neceſſary beſides.

He ſet out, and hired a room in the houſe of a ſettler who lived the moſt contiguous to his own land. His firſt work was to clear ſome acres of ſwamp, that he might have a ſupply of hay the following year for his two horſes and cows. From the firſt day he began to work, he was indefatigable; his honeſty procured him friends, and his induſtry the eſteem of his new neighbours. One of them offered him two acres of cleared land, whereon he might plant corn, pumkins, ſquaſhes, and a few potatoes, that very ſeaſon. It is aſtoniſhing how quick men will learn, when they work for themſelves. I ſaw with pleaſure, two months after, Andrew holding a two-horſe plough, and tracing his furrows quite ſtraight; thus the ſpade-man of the iſland of Barra was become the tiller of American ſoil. Well done, ſaid I, Andrew, well done; I ſee that God ſpeeds and directs your works; I ſee proſperity delineated in all your furrows and head-lands. Raiſe this crop of corn with attention and care, and then you will be maſter of the art.

As he had neither mowing nor reaping to do that year, I told him that the time was come to build his houſe; and that for the purpoſe I would myſelf invite the neighbourhood to a frolic; that thus he would have a large dwelling erected, and ſome upland cleared, in one day. Mr P. R. his old friend, came at the time appointed, with all his hands, and brought victuals in plenty: I did the ſame. About forty people repaired to the ſpot: the ſongs and merry ſtories went round the woods from cluſter to cluſter, as the people had gathered to their different works; trees fell on all ſides, buſhes were cut up and heaped; and while many were thus employed, others with their teams hauled the big logs to the ſpot which Andrew had pitched upon for the erection of his new dwelling. We all dined in the woods; in the afternoon the logs were placed with ſkids, and the uſual contrivances: thus the rude houſe was raiſed, and

above

above two acres of land cut up, cleared, and heaped.

Whilſt all theſe different operations were performing, Andrew was abſolutely incapable of working; it was to him the moſt ſolemn holiday he had ever ſeen; it would have been ſacrilegious in him to have defiled it with menial labour. Poor man, he ſanctified it with joy and thankſgiving, and honeſt libations—he went from one to the other with the bottle in his hand, preſſing every body to drink, and drinking himſelf to ſhew the example. He ſpent the whole day in ſmiling, laughing, and uttering monoſyllables; his wife and ſon were there alſo; but as they could not underſtand the language, their pleaſure muſt have been altogether that of the imagination. The powerful lord, the wealthy merchant, on ſeeing the ſuperb manſion finiſhed, never can feel half the joy and real happineſs which was felt and enjoyed on that day by this honeſt Hebridean; though this new dwelling, erected in the midſt of the woods, was nothing more than a ſquare incloſure, compoſed of twenty-four large clumſy logs, let in at the ends. When the work was finiſhed, the company made the woods reſound with the noiſe of their three cheers, and the honeſt wiſhes they formed for Andrew's proſperity. He could ſay nothing, but with thankful tears he ſhook hands with them all. Thus from the firſt day he had landed, Andrew marched towards this important event: This memorable day made the ſun ſhine on that land on which he was to ſow wheat and other grain. What ſwamp he had cleared lay before his door; the eſſence of future bread, milk, and meat, were ſcattered all round him. Soon after he hired a carpenter, who put on a roof, and laid the floors; in a week more the houſe was properly plaſtered, and the chimney finiſhed. He moved into it, and purchaſed two cows, which found plenty of food in the woods—his hogs had the ſame advantage. That very year, he and his ſon ſowed three buſhels of wheat, from which he reaped ninety-one and a half; for I had ordered him to keep an exact account of all he ſhould raiſe. His firſt crop of other corn would have been as good, had it not been for the ſquirrels, which were enemies not to be diſperſed by the broad-ſword. The fourth year I took an inventory of the wheat this man poſſeſſed. Soon after, further ſettlements were made on that road; and Andrew, inſtead of being the laſt man towards the wilderneſs, found himſelf in a few years in the middle of a numerous ſociety. He helped others as generouſly as others had helped him; and I have dined many times at his table with ſeveral of his neighbours. The ſecond year he was made overſeer of the road, and ſerved on two petty juries, performing as a citizen all the duties required of him. The hiſtoriographer of ſome great prince or general does not bring his hero victorious to the end of a ſucceſsful campaign, with one half of the heart-felt pleaſure with which I have conducted Andrew to the ſituation he now enjoys: he is independent and eaſy. Triumph and military honours do not always imply thoſe two bleſſings.

INSCRIPTION in Weſtminſter Abbey, on Mr WILLIAM DALRYMPLE.

TO the memory of WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, Midſhipman, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Dalrymple, Baronet, one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, and of Eliſabeth Hamilton-Macgill, repreſentative of the Viſcounts of Oxenfoord:

Who, though heir of ample eſtates, preferred to a life of indolence and pleaſure the toilſome and perilous profeſſion of a ſeaman, when his country was in danger. At the age of eighteen, he was one of the officers who adviſed Capt. Salter, and animated the crew of the Santa Margarita [p. 557], to attack the Amazone, a French ſhip of ſuperior force, almoſt in ſight of the enemy's fleet. Pleaſed with a ſpirit ſo like his own, that officer, in a deſperate action, took her. But his brave adviſer fell! yet receiving, in the public diſpatches of his ſkilful and generous commander, the honourable teſtimony, that "*he was a worthy and deſerving youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profeſſion;*" yet leaving to his once-happy parents (in whoſe fond eyes he appeared to promiſe whatever could be expected from genius, ſpirit, and, the beſt gift of God, a kind and melting heart) the endearing remembrance of his virtues.

Father of All! grant to the prayer of a mother and a father, that their ſurviving children may imitate the qualities of ſuch a brother; and that there may never be wanting to the Britiſh youth, the ſpirit to purſue that line of public honour which he marked out for himſelf and for them!

Obiit 29th July 1782.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 563.]

The Lords Addreſs, preſented Dec. 6.

" Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with the ſincereſt gratitude we acknowledge the ſacrifice which your Majeſty has been graciouſly and affectionately pleaſed to make to the wiſhes and opinions of your people, fully convinced that your Majeſty's own conduct has always been actuated by a ſimilar diſpoſition: we acknowledge likewiſe your Majeſty's conſtant care and attention to the true intereſts of your people, and the critical ſtate of public affairs, ſince the laſt ſeſſions of parliament; and, in a particular manner, for your Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to direct your meaſures towards promoting a cordial reconciliation between Great Britain and America.

Permit us, Sir, to expreſs our great ſatisfaction that your Majeſty, in the exerciſe of the powers which were veſted in you, has laid the foundation of a peace with that country, and that you have actually agreed upon articles, to take effect when the terms with the court of France ſhall be finally ſettled; thereby affording to your people a reaſonable expectation of being delivered from the burdens of a moſt expenſive war, as well as to unite our hopes with your Majeſty's, that religion, language, intereſts, and affection, may yet be the means of effecting a permanent union between the two countries; to obtain which purpoſe, ſo highly laudable, our earneſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, we are ſenſible of the important advantages reſulting from the ſucceſsful exertions of your Majeſty's fleets, owing to the ſkill and bravery of your officers, and thoſe ſerving under them, in protecting your diſtant colonies and ſettlements, as well as the great branches of our trade; and that we are impreſſed with a due ſenſe of what is owing to the ſpirit and good conduct of your Majeſty's Governor and garriſon of Gibraltar.

We ſet a juſt value on the continuance of our domeſtic tranquillity, and ſhall always reflect with peculiar ſatisfaction on the ſignal inſtances of public ſpirit called forth by the occaſion.

We learn, with great joy, that a conſiderable progreſs is made in the negotiations for a general peace, at a moment ſo ſuitable to your Majeſty's dignity; and we cannot omit to acknowledge the paternal regard your Majeſty has ſhewn for the lives and fortunes of your brave and gallant ſubjects.

We return your Majeſty our hearty thanks for your gracious promiſe to communicate to us the terms with the ſeveral belligerent powers as ſoon as they are concluded; and we give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that if any unforeſeen change in the diſpoſitions of thoſe powers ſhould diſappoint your Majeſty's confident expectations of peace, we will moſt chearfully exert our utmoſt endeavours to aſſiſt your Majeſty in a vigorous proſecution of the war.

We will not omit, on our parts, to apply ourſelves, with the moſt unremitting attention, to the ſeveral important points which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to mention, and to conſider of the moſt effectual means for remedying the evils which may be apprehended from the preſent ſcarcity of corn; and for preventing, as far as poſſible, the crimes of theft and robbery, which have lately prevailed to a very alarming height.

We beg leave to expreſs our ſatisfaction at the meaſures which have been adopted with reſpect to Ireland, for ſecuring its rights and commerce, which, we truſt, will have the effect of inſuring that harmony which ought always to ſubſiſt between the two kingdoms: and we do aſſure your Majeſty, we ſhall be ready to direct our attention to a reviſion of our whole trading ſyſtem, guided by the ſame liberal principles which your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to recommend.

We are deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the important ſubject which the ſtate of our national concerns in the Eaſt Indies offers for our moſt ſerious deliberation; and your Majeſty may be perſuaded, we have a due impreſſion of your royal goodneſs, in thus extending your anxious regard to the good government of the diſtant territories in Aſia, and to the welfare and happineſs of the people there: We will, in return, ſhew ourſelves zealous to anſwer your Majeſty's gracious expectations, by aſſiſting to frame ſome fundamental laws, which may make their connections with Great Britain a bleſſing to India, and may give to other nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire confidence in the probity, juſtice, and good order of the Britiſh government.

Allow us to expreſs, in the moſt fervent and grateful manner, our warmeſt gratitude for your Majeſty's gracious aſſurances, that you will make the general good, and the true ſpirit of the conſtitution, the invariable rule of your Majeſty's conduct, and that you will, on all occaſions, advance and reward merit in every profeſſion.

Your Majeſty may rely with the utmoſt confidence, that every meaſure will be adopted on our part, to ſecure the full advantages of a government conducted on ſuch principles."

The Commons Addreſs, preſented Dec. 6.

" Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal

loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We beg leave to acknowledge, with ſincere and hearty thanks, your Majeſty's royal care and attention to the important and critical ſtate of public affairs ſince the laſt ſeſſion, and particularly for having been graciouſly pleaſed to direct your meaſures to promote a cordial reconciliation between Great Britain and America.

Permit us to expreſs to your Majeſty our ſatisfaction that your Majeſty, in the exerciſe of the powers which were veſted in your Majeſty, has laid the foundation of a peace with that country, and has actually agreed upon articles to be concluded whenever terms are finally ſettled with the court of France. We moſt ardently wiſh, that religion, language, intereſts, and affection, may yet prove the bond of permanent union between the two countries.

We are impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the advantages reſulting from the ſafety of the great branches of our trade, and of the happy ſucceſs which we owe to the ſpirit of your Majeſty's fleet: And we reflect with peculiar pleaſure on the uninterrupted continuance of our domeſtic tranquillity, and the ſignal inſtances of public ſpirit which the ſituation of the country has called forth.

We rejoice to learn that advances have been made towards a general pacification, at a moment ſo ſuitable to your Majeſty's dignity, and to your gracious and parental regard to the lives of your Majeſty's brave and gallant ſubjects.

We deſire to thank your Majeſty for having promiſed to acquaint us as ſoon as the terms are concluded; and to aſſure your Majeſty of our reſolution to take every meaſure to ſecond the moſt vigorous efforts in the further proſecution of the war, if any unforeſeen change in the diſpoſitions of the belligerent powers ſhould fruſtrate your Majeſty's confident expectations of peace.

We are anxious to offer the warmeſt return of gratitude to your Majeſty, for your gracious diſpoſition to diminiſh the burdens of your people; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that your faithful Commons will, as they ought, moſt zealouſly co-operate in ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to give ſtability to regulations for that purpoſe. We will chearfully provide for the deficiency of the ſum granted laſt year for the diſcharge of the debt on your Majeſty's civil liſt.

We will apply ourſelves, with the moſt ſerious attention, to the many important points which your Majeſty is pleaſed to recommend to our conſideration: We will do every thing in our power to remedy the evils which may be apprehended from the general ſcarcity of corn; to put a ſtop to the alarming exceſs of theft and robbery, and the cauſes from which thoſe crimes originate; and to lay the foundation of a gradual redemption of the public debt, by a fixed courſe of payment.

We recollect, with great ſatisfaction, thoſe liberal meaſures adopted with regard to the rights and commerce of Ireland, which will, we truſt, inſure the harmony which ought always to ſubſiſt between the two kingdoms. And we ſhall be ready to conſider of ſuch a general reviſion of our trading ſyſtem as may, in the preſent circumſtances, be wiſe and expedient.

We are truly ſenſible of the neceſſity of framing ſuch regulations as are adapted to the ſituation of our affairs in the Eaſt Indies. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it will be our great object, in all our deliberations, to manifeſt that temper, and thoſe principles, which your Majeſty is pleaſed to inculcate, and which are required of us, by the duty we owe to your Majeſty, to our conſtituents, and to ourſelves."

In the Houſe of Lords, the Marquis of Carmarthen, in moving for the addreſs, approved, in terms of the livelieſt gratitude and reſpect, the ſentiments contained in the ſpeech. He hoped the addreſs would be unanimouſly agreed to; that ſentiments and intentions ſo gracious would be received with that affection and reverence which they deſerved; and that, in expreſſing theſe feelings, there would not be a diſſentient voice. He touched briefly on the great importance of unanimity in the preſent moment, the moſt critical to this country of any that had ever paſſed. There had happened a revolution, he ſaid, in the hiſtory of the world. America was diſſevered from the Britiſh dominions, and formed into an independent empire. The ſameneſs of language, of religion, of habits, and of diſpoſitions, he hoped would re-eſtabliſh and long preſerve an affection and intercourſe between the colonies and the parent-ſtate. America, he truſted, would not be wholly loſt to Britain. If the preſent negotiations for peace ſhould be interrupted by any untoward accident, he doubted not but the ſpirit of this country would enable his Majeſty's ſervants to proſecute the war with vigour. This is the moment for Britain to exert herſelf. Surrounded by the glory of victory, now—now is the moment for honourable peace. Our combined foes are baffled in the ſchemes they had neareſt to their heart: Gibraltar is relieved; Jamaica has no dread of invaſion. Never was there a period in our hiſtory when the naval power of this country appeared at ſuch a height; never were its glories ſo reſplendent. This country poſſeſſed reſources, not only of wealth, but of men, of able and brave officers, whoſe merit was an honour to themſelves, and a ſubject of conſolation to their

their country. He concluded with an earneſt perſuaſive to unanimity.

Lord Hawke ſeconded the motion.

Lord Radnor ſaid, there was a paſſage in the King's ſpeech ſo fraught with paternal tenderneſs, that he was aſtoniſhed it ſhould have eſcaped the notice of the Noble Lord who moved the addreſs, and had ſo ably commented upon almoſt every other part of that excellent communication of the Royal mind.—He then adverted to the paſſage ſetting forth the ſacrifice his Majeſty had made of his own feelings, to what he conſidered the ſenſe of his parliament, in regard to the declaration of American independence. Impreſſed as my mind is, ſaid Lord Radnor, I move your Lordſhips, that the following amendment may be made to the addreſs, in that part where we acknowledge our gratitude to his Majeſty for his paternal affection in ſacrificing his particular feelings to the general wiſhes of his people, "and we are fully perſuaded, that this is not only now, but ever has been, the ſentiments of his own breaſt."

Lord Sandwich ſaid, he by no means roſe to diſcountenance the addreſs; unanimity of ſentiment was never more neceſſary than on the preſent occaſion. Our enemies were ready to profit by our diviſions at a period when a negotiation was on foot, on which the ſalvation of this country in a great meaſure depended. Whilſt he thus, however, expreſſed his warm concurrence with reſpect to the addreſs, he did not mean to preclude himſelf from a ſubſequent freedom of opinion and ſentiment with regard to the various topics which it contained, when theſe ſhould formally and regularly come under the diſcuſſion of their Lordſhips. The preſent conjuncture, important as it might ſeem, was not a period of deſpondency. The laſt campaign had been a glorious one. The preſent moment was that of victory. The two grand objects of the Houſe of Bourbon were finally defeated. By the vigorous and unremitted exertions, by the exemplary bravery of a great and diſtinguiſhed officer, the enemy had been repulſed from Gibraltar; they had found it impregnable: and, by the no leſs extraordinary activities and brilliant ſucceſs of a great naval commander, Jamaica had been reſcued from an attack, to which the collected force of the foes of this country had been originally directed. Theſe events had raiſed the drooping ſpirits of the nation, and founded a juſt claim to demand the moſt honourable terms of pacification. In this country, exhauſted as to ſome melancholy minds it might ſeem, there were ſtill ample reſources for carrying on a war, which in its iſſue he made no doubt would be glorious for the nation. We had, therefore, a right to a juſt, honourable, and equal peace—ſuch a peace, and no other, would have his conſent.

His Lordſhip obſerved, that, in the progreſs of the preſent negotiation, the perſons employed in conducting it ſhould beware of binding themſelves by any reſtrictions, which, in the event of future contingencies, might be ultimately prejudicial to the intereſts of this country.—Reforms had been talked of and projected by thoſe now in power. He was by no means fond of ſuch innovations. He was heartily convinced the preſent conſtitution was the beſt, and the preſent repreſentation in parliament the moſt eligible that had been deviſed; and that all change of ſtate-principle would be dangerous to the happineſs, liberty, and permanent intereſt of the country.

Lord Stormont ſaid, he did not ſtand up to oppoſe the addreſs. At the preſent conjuncture the eyes of our foreign enemies were fixed upon us. They eagerly waited for the moments of diviſion and diſcontent, and were ready to foment thoſe domeſtic diſtractions which had ſo long torn the internal conſtitution of this country at home, and marred the ſucceſs of her arms abroad. In giving, however, his conſent to the addreſs, he wiſhed not to be underſtood to bring himſelf under any obligation to approve of thoſe doctrines ſtated in it in their fulleſt extent. There were ſome exceptionable paſſages in the King's ſpeech, which, being always conſidered in a parliamentary view as the ſpeech of the miniſter, he would more freely canvaſs. We have been told by the Noble Lord who moved the addreſs, that the navy of England is now at a height of grandeur unexampled in our hiſtory. I ſhall record the remark, and compare it with the reſult of our preſent negotiations. But what is this proviſional compact, made by our commiſſioners with the commiſſioners of America? Does it not plainly import the moſt prepoſterous conduct that it was poſſible for a miniſtry of the greateſt imbecillity to have fallen into? Does it not ſay, that without any condition, any qualification, any ſtipulation whatſoever, America ſhall be independent whenever France chuſes to make a peace with us? Is not this proviſional compact irrevocable? Doth it not declare the matter in contention given up? Is not independence given to the Americans, without the poſſibility of retraction? Let France, Spain, and Holland, now war as they pleaſe, the former grounds on which they fought—grounds by no means tenible by honour, are now changed. America has been treated with on an independent footing. This treaty has been without equivalent. Britain has been made to abandon the reſpectable, the powerful rights it formerly occupied, and muſt meet with that contempt from all Europe, which ſo filly a dereliction moſt deſervedly draws on it. The ſpeech mentions his Majeſty's taking theſe meaſures in correſpondence

with the wiſhes of parliament. Where have theſe wiſhes appeared? Will any Noble Lord riſe and tell me, that a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons conveys the wiſhes of parliament? Surely not. The conſtitution is not ſo ill underſtood, at this time of day, as to ſuppoſe any man ſo ignorant. By what means, then, is his Majeſty to be conſidered to have collected the ſenſe of parliament? I ſee none. His Lordſhip then reaſoned from hiſtory and particular treaties. When Philip III. of Spain treated with his revolted ſubjects of the United Provinces of the Netherlands on the footing of independency, he obtained, as the price of this conceſſion, a truce of twelve years, a truce from the year 1609 to 1622, the commencement of the reign of Philip IV. He obtained indemnity and oblivion for all the partizans of his government, and the free exerciſe of the Catholic religion, if they ſhould chuſe to remain in the low countries, without any ſhare of political power; or they were permitted to retire with their effects to any part of the Spaniſh dominions. And at the peace of Munſter, the Spaniſh nation, by perſeverance in arms, retained ten out of ſeventeen provinces, more than two thirds of the whole in value and extent of territory. Why ſhould not Britain follow this example of perſeverance? Why ſhould ſhe relinquiſh all her colonies, without reſervation? The Dutch deſerted their alliance with France, in order to make a ſeparate peace with Spain at Munſter: ſo, if we reaſon from human nature, diſplayed in the conduct of nations, is there not ground to hope that the Americans might one day renounce their connection with France in like manner? It is well enough known, continued his Lordſhip, that when his Majeſty's troops took poſſeſſion of Charleſtown, the French did not heſitate to declare, at different times, that they did not think that it was poſſible to wreſt the *whole* of the thirteen colonies from Britain. France, even ambitious France, was avowedly of opinion, that you might retain the ſouthern provinces.—You are doing yourſelves what the united power of your enemies could not force you to do. The political veſſel, on board of which you are paſſengers, is in the midſt of a ſtorm, which ſhe has long weathered; and, from an impatience of toil, you adviſe to run her into the enemy's port. Nature had placed Britain in the neighbourhood of a powerful, proud, and ambitious rival, envious of her proſperity and glory. America and Britain united, ſhe knew, were able to reſiſt the attacks of Europe confederated againſt them. It was her object to diſſolve the union that formed ſo mighty a power: and this ſhe has effected at a time when the die was caſt, when fortune favoured, when the ſcale was turned. He did not reaſon concerning the *illegality* of making peace on the terms he ſuſpected were propoſed, but concerning the political wiſdom or expediency of ſuch a meaſure. But while his Lordſhip allowed the right of making peace or war, in general, to the crown, a diſmemberment of the empire could not be made without the authority of the eſtates of the kingdom. His Lordſhip then ſpoke on the ſubject of the American loyaliſts; and inſiſted that they ought not, either in juſtice or good policy, to be abandoned; but that they ſhould be reſtored to the full enjoyment of all their privileges and eſtates. Here, too, he reaſoned from hiſtory; from certain articles reſpecting the indemnity of the Catalonians, in a peace concluded, about half a century ago, between Spain and England; from the caſe of the ſubjects of France and Holland, who were mutually pardoned and reſtored to their privileges, upon a truce or peace between thoſe powers. When firſt a peace was talked of, when the Houſe of Commons determined to give up offenſive war againſt America, it had been advanced by thoſe who adviſed that meaſure, that there were perſons in London authoriſed to treat for a ſeparate peace between America and Great Britain; but, upon inquiry, no ſuch perſons were to be found. A negotiation is opened at Paris, under the eye and direction of the French miniſtry; under their vigilant and penetrating eye, that ſaw, and purſued invariably, the intereſt of the monarchy. Great Britain, in the midſt of the moſt noble atchievements by ſea and land, receiving on the bended knee the law from revolted ſubjects, in alliance with her inveterate foe, was a ſpectacle *he* could not behold without indignation and grief. He conjured their Lordſhips to conſider, that the loſs of America would be felt by Great Britain in a double proportion; for what was taken from the ſcale of England was thrown into that of France.

Lord Shelburne immediately aroſe. He ſaid, it was a ſubject of ſo much nicety, that he hoped he would have been, at ſo critical a ſeaſon, ſaved the perplexity of handling it in the face of the world. Yet as his conduct was called in queſtion by a Noble Lord,—late as the hour was, he would meet him on this occaſion. The whole of his Lordſhip's animadverſions may be fairly divided into two points: The one reſpects the irrevocability of the proviſional treaty made with America, under which head all he has ſaid reſpecting the loyaliſts falls of courſe. The other head regards the King's declaration of his having conformed to the wiſhes of his parliament in his treating with America. Now, his Lordſhip might have ſaved himſelf a vaſt waſte of eloquence on both theſe heads, if he had examined the terms of the ſpeech with any degree of accuracy. In the firſt place, he would

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ſee, that no terms of peace with America have been agreed on, unleſs ſuch as ſhall take place on the concluſion of a treaty with France, and therefore irrevocability is out of the queſtion. He maintained, that unconditional independence had not been granted to the Americans; that the *offer* that had been made was not irrevocable; and referred the Noble Lord to the words of the addreſs, which he repeated with emphaſis, inſiſting, that if fair, honourable, and equal terms, could not be obtained from France, the ally of America, then the *offer* (a word on which he laid great ſtreſs) might be withdrawn, and would ceaſe and determine. He ſpoke with contempt of Spaniſh politics; and alledged, that he did not think it fair argumentation, to reaſon from what had happened to the Spaniards two hundred years ago, to what happened now to Great Britain. His lamentation on account of the loyaliſts is for the ſame reaſon evidently premature. They are a ſet of men loved and reſpected by his Majeſty, as well as by his miniſters; and Britiſh honour and Britiſh gratitude is bound to take care of them. Spaniſh councils have too long prevailed in this country; they have for near ſeven years prevailed; but their reign is now, I truſt, ſaid his Lordſhip, entirely over. The ſecrets of the negotiation ſhall not now be opened. When the time comes for due inquiry into my conduct, I ſhall meet it with alacrity; try me fairly, and I deſire no more. I may however confeſs, that the granting of independence is the bittereſt pill I ever ſwallowed. I ſought every means to avoid it, but all failed. I can aſſure the Houſe, one part of the advice of the Noble Earl (Lord Sandwich) who ſpoke laſt but one, ſhall be duly regarded. We will avail ourſelves of the events as they ariſe for our advantage in the courſe of the negotiation, and in every other reſpect endeavour to have the good wiſhes of all good men. His Majeſty's miniſters were fully authoriſed to make peace from the ſenſe of the parliament and of the nation; and although the Houſe of Commons did not conſtitute parliament, yet his Majeſty had other ways of finding out the ſenſe of the nation, than by the reſolutions of that Houſe. His Majeſty had the privilege of making peace or war; and the views and convictions on which he made either, he might derive from various ſources. He repeated the profeſſions he had made when he came into adminiſtration, and proteſted that he was determined to abide by them. He came into power with an intention to put an end to the accurſed American war: He had endeavoured, and would ſtill endeavour, to revive habits of intercourſe and affection between America and England, before theſe habits ſhould be entirely extinguiſhed; before French habits ſhould take root in America; before a new generation ſhould ſpring up, with habits and prejudices hoſtile to Britain. He came into office with a view to bring about economy in the civil liſt, and to effect an equal repreſentation of the people in parliament: Theſe were his objects, and theſe he would purſue. If America was to be given up, he inſiſted, that it was the laſt adminiſtration that had forced the preſent to make ſo great a ſacrifice. *He* was not the author of the Boſton port-bill, of the duty on tea, or of the declaratory-act reſpecting America. As to *innovations*, he hoped, that to reſtore the rights of the people to be repreſented in parliament, would not be conſidered as an innovation.

Lord Stormont called to the miniſter's remembrance, his aſſertion, that "The ſun of Englands glory would ſet, whenever independence ſhould be granted to America." That ſun is now ſet, continued his Lordſhip; not a ray of light or hope is left; all is utter darkneſs and horror. I will not, ſaid his Lordſhip, preſs this point into any indelicate expreſſions concerning particular aſſertions or dates; but certainly there was a time when the Noble Lord did maintain doctrines very different from thoſe which ſeem to govern his conduct at the preſent moment. He follows, he ſays, with reluctance, the dictates of the people. But ſurely the voice of the people is not *with this unconditional ſurrender of America.* ——His Lordſhip then obſerved, that the miniſter derided Spaniſh politics. Politicians, however, he ſaid, who could retain ten out of ſeventeen provinces, were more to be commended, however weak they might be ſuppoſed to be, than thoſe able negotiators who of thirteen retained none.

Lord Shelburne replied, by giving a hiſtory of the circumſtances, and the views with which he had come into office. He had fretted and tormented himſelf, he ſaid, in order to find out ſome other means than thoſe he had been obliged to uſe for the purpoſe of regaining America; and all to no purpoſe.

The Duke of Richmond went deeply into the hiſtory of the American war, which he proved had been occaſioned wholly by the laſt miniſtry, and had ended in the ſeparation of America from Great Britain. He then praiſed the naval exertions of this adminiſtration. He ſaid, that Gibraltar had been ſaved, not ſolely by General Elliot, although he had done his duty, but chiefly by Lord Howe, whoſe conduct, he declared, had been ſingularly ſkilful, and indeed unparallelled in the naval hiſtory of Britain.

Lord Sandwich aſked where the preſent adminiſtration got all the ſhips they had ſent to the relief of Gibraltar? I will anſwer (ſaid he) all the Noble Duke's inſinuations, by declaring, what he cannot controvert, that

that there is not at preſent in his Majeſty's ſervice, a ſhip that was not built, and in commiſſion too, when I left the Admiralty. His Lordſhip inſiſted, in oppoſition to the Duke, that Gibraltar had been ſaved, not by Lord Howe chiefly, but almoſt ſolely by General Elliot. I do not ſay, added he, that Lord Howe did not do his duty, and that too with all poſſible expedition. But who ſet fire to the floating-batteries? Who furniſhed the ſtores that enabled the garriſon to hold out before the arrival of Lord Howe? Gibraltar was in effect relieved when the attack of the Spaniards and French was baffled, with ſuch a mighty ſlaughter, by the brave garriſon, under the conduct of their brave leader. I muſt obſerve too, continued his Lordſhip, that of forty ſail of tranſports, I am well informed, not above twenty-eight reached the port of Gibraltar.

On the queſtion being put, the addreſs, with the amendment, was agreed to.

In the Houſe of Commons, Mr Yorke moved for the addreſs, and congratulated the Houſe and the nation at large on the happy proſpect of peace.

Mr Banks ſeconded the motion. He expreſſed his happineſs at the proſpect of an approaching peace; and he was the more rejoiced at it when he conſidered the critical ſituation of this country at this criſis: for though our arms during the laſt campaign were crowned with brilliant ſucceſs, yet the events of war were doubtful, and therefore the preſent moment bid faireſt for us to obtain from our enemies terms that we could not poſſibly expect in caſe of any reverſe of fortune. This, together with the vaſt debt the nation had incurred in the proſecution of the war, ſhould induce us to procure the beſt peace we could, circumſtanced as we are. He ſaid it required the ſtricteſt œconomy in every department; and every regulation which could be adopted, ought to be uſed to alleviate the heavy burdens of the public, and ſupport the credit of the country, by diſcharging gradually the debt incurred ſince the commencement of the preſent unfortunate war. He declared, that any poſſeſſion of this country, which was rather honourable than beneficial, was not worth retaining by us in prevention of a general peace, and ought therefore to be ceded without reluctance.

Mr Fox ſaid, that he could not paſs over ſome inaccuracy or inadvertency, of an expreſſion in the King's ſpeech, that might with greater propriety be called the ſpeech of the miniſter, which was, that his Majeſty had taken ſtrict care, ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, to prevent any offenſive hoſtilities being carried on in America. He ſaid, that reſolution certainly could not take its date from the time mentioned in the ſpeech. If it was meant ſo, it threw an indelible ſtain on the reputation of himſelf, the Peers, and the Hon. Gentlemen that compoſed that adminiſtration. [Here Mr Chancellor Pitt roſe, and aſſured the Hon. Gentleman, that the paſſage in queſtion carried no ſuch meaning.] Mr Fox then ſaid, that he would not be ſo uncharitable as to ſuppoſe it was meant as literally mentioned; but the ſingularity of the expreſſion made him deſirous of an explanation. He ſaid he was happy to hear that America, whither the goddeſs *Liberty* had fled for refuge, was declared *free and independent*; but why was ſhe not called the *United States of America*, as mentioned in Mr Secretary Townſhend's letter to the Lord Mayor of London, inſtead of ſimply ſaying *the States of America*? He ſaid, it gave him the greateſt pleaſure to obſerve the independence of America fixed on the moſt permanent foundation. We had now unequivocally granted her freedom, for which ſhe had nobly ſtruggled. But it was not the plan of the preſent miniſtry for which the public would now rejoice. Britain and America were indebted to another adminiſtration for this act of beneficence and juſtice. God forbid, ſays he, that I ſhould reprobate Lord Shelburne for adopting thoſe meaſures which accord with the ardent wiſhes of every worthy man. All friends to mankind will applaud his Lordſhip for this inſtance of his wiſdom, although it did not originate with him or his colleagues; and I can aſſure his Lordſhip and his friends, that he will never be brought to an account for acceding to terms of independence and pacification with America. Is there any man ſo baſe as to wiſh for the continuance of a war, which is ſo deſtructive to the true intereſts of both countries? It is not the caſe, as ſome people would fain inſinuate, that as ſoon as America becomes independent, the ſun of Britain will ſet. I hope to ſee both countries form the ſtrongeſt bonds of friendſhip and commerce. God forbid, that I ſhould not moſt heartily concur in this glorious treaty which is adopted by his Lordſhip, and which is pregnant with the greateſt good to the mother-country, and to her colonies. I am certain, that it is impoſſible that America can ever alienate herſelf from Britain. There is an indiſſoluble chain of friendſhip between the inhabitants of both countries, a ſimilarity of manners and diſpoſitions, a commercial intereſt, and above all, and what is dearer than all, a connection by blood. We have paid dearly for our folly; and it is now high time for us to relinquiſh any idea we may entertain of conquering America. The preſent meaſure is ſpoken of by ſome as being a *grant*, or *conceſſion* of liberty. 'Tis by no means the caſe. 'Tis on our part an act of *neceſſity*; and we are forced to give now what our pride ſome time ago would have

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ſpurned at:—but we don't give it as an inſtance of benevolence to our colonies; 'tis *extorted* from us by the *arms of America*. After taking notice of ſeveral things to the ſame purpoſe, he ſaid, that the firſt hint of the preſent treaty of pacification had been from a letter which his Majeſty had commanded him to write to Mr Grenville at Paris. A ſimilar letter had been ſent to Sir Guy Carleton at New York. None of theſe were ſuggeſted by the preſent miniſtry; not, indeed, the leaſt tittle. Hence it is evident to whom the public are now indebted for this mark of wiſdom and juſtice of the chiefs of the legiſlators of the Britiſh empire.—He was ſorry that the ſpeech held out no proſpect to this country of alliances to ſupport her, in caſe ſhe ſhould be obliged, by the unreaſonable exactions of France, to continue the war. While the old miniſtry were at the head of affairs, there was not the leaſt ground for hope that any power would make a common cauſe with a country that was ruled by madmen; but he was ſurpriſed that, when the nation had come to its ſenſes, and driven theſe madmen from the cabinet, the friendly diſpoſition of ſome of the great courts of Europe to England had not been courted with ſucceſs.—Peace to him appeared a moſt deſirable object; but he did not think that the moſt effectual way to incline the enemy to a diſpoſition towards a favourable and equitable peace, was to tell them that we were ſo completely reduced, that no terms could be too hard for us to digeſt; that our reſources were ſo dried up, that œconomy could ſcarcely enable us to bear up under the heavy burden heaped upon our ſhoulders: he himſelf was not ſo ſanguine in his hopes of finding great reſources in this country; but he was not yet ſo deſponding as to ſay that he would not rather carry on the war ſtill longer, than ſubmit to a diſhonourable peace. Before the proviſional treaty with America, we had four powers to contend with; but as he muſt, from the ſigning of that treaty, pronounce the Amerian war to be at an end, ſo he thought we ought to derive freſh courage, when we ſhould be able to ſpend in operations againſt the three remaining hoſtile powers, the 4, or 5,000,000 l. that uſed to be ſpent on the continent of America. The Hon. Member ſeemed to hint at the ceſſion of Gibraltar: he hoped that in this he ſpoke merely from ſpeculation, and not from authority; for the poſſeſſion of that fortreſs and harbour was invaluable to this country, though ſome people had of late affected to ſay, that it was of no further uſe to us. But if it ſhould be determined to give up Gibraltar, he would adviſe miniſters not to attempt to ſink the value of it, but to rate it as high as it ought to be, and then make the beſt bargain that they could, either by getting the moſt money for it, or exchanging it for a valuable and adequate conſideration.—He adverted to the ſituation of our affairs in the Eaſt-Indies, and declared his reſolution to ſupport every inquiry tending to puniſh the delinquents, who, by plunder, cruelty, and rapacity, had diſgraced us in that part of the globe, where it was as neceſſary to reſtore peace and tranquillity as in Europe, and to eſtabliſh there ſuch a ſyſtem of wiſe, equitable, and moderate laws, as would reſtore to us the confidence of the injured natives.—He ſaid, that part of the addreſs which replied to the honourable mention made by his Majeſty of the defence and relief of Gibraltar, ſhould have his hearty concurrence. The conduct of Gen. Elliot would immortalize his name; and the lateſt poſterity would be at a loſs for which to admire the hero moſt, his gallantry in repelling the various attacks, or his humanity in ſaving from impending death the enemy he had defeated. The Noble Lord who had relieved the garriſon was almoſt above praiſe; in the ſight of a ſuperior force he threw relief into Gibraltar; and then, he would not ſay he *inſulted*, becauſe he did not wiſh to uſe harſh words, but he *braved* the united fleets of France and Spain. Could he do more? If any one in this Houſe (ſaid Mr Fox, *looking at Gov. Johnſtone*) thinks he could, let him ſpeak out, and charge the Noble Lord. And here it was but decent to give that tribute of applauſe which was ſo juſtly due to the preſent admiralty: He had often ſpoke in deſponding terms of the ſtate of the navy, when it was ſurrendered up by the laſt admiralty; but deſponding as his language then was, it did not expreſs half the deſpondency he then felt; what then muſt have been the exertions of the Noble Lord, now at the head of the naval department of government, when he had fitted out a fleet that was able to brave the combined fleets, from which we uſed, in preceding campaigns, to fly?—He next touched upon the preſent cabinet; and obſerved, that though he diſliked its conſtruction, there were ſome of its conſtituent parts againſt which he could have no objection; for he knew that though one member of that cabinet might promiſe a great deal more than he intended to perform, there were others who would hold him to the performance of his promiſes: As to himſelf, he believed he really was of more ſervice out of office, and debating in that Houſe, than he could poſſibly have been, if he had remained in the cabinet; for he found, that thoſe meaſures which, while in office, he recommended in vain to the council, were readily adopted when he laid down his employments.—Mr Fox concluded with a few obſervations on ſubſcriptions raiſed for building ſhips and raiſing men, and the very libe-

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ral offers made by individuals for that purpoſe: he beſtowed great praiſe on thoſe individuals; but he contended, that to accept their offers would be illegal; and his reaſon for ſo thinking was, that ſubſcriptions of this nature would form a fund, over which parliament could have no controul, and for the miſapplication of which they could not, of courſe, bring any one to account.

Gov. Johnſtone expreſſed his diſapprobation of that part of the ſpeech which the laſt Hon. Speaker admired moſt, namely, the granting of independence to America. A matter of ſuch vaſt magnitude he did not imagine would be done without firſt conſulting the great council of the nation; that ſhould have been previouſly done before the diſmemberment of ſo large a portion of the empire. He then adverted to the relief of Gibraltar, and declared openly, that our fleet had diſgracefully retreated from the enemy; and particularly mentioned the van, commanded by Adm. Barrington, having got, the morning after the engagement, four leagues to the leeward of the combined fleet. To whom this miſconduct ought to be attributed, he did not pretend to ſay: but that was not the only fault, there were many more unpardonable miſtakes committed, for which reaſon he could not give his aſſent to that part of the addreſs which paſſed ſuch high encomiums on a commander whoſe conduct he could not approve. This called up

The Hon. Keith Stewart, who ſaid he was on that expedition, and during the whole of it, he declared, he ſaw nothing, in the ſmalleſt degree, blameable in the conduct of the Noble Lord who had the command of the fleet, or that he ever ſhewed the leaſt backwardneſs to meet the enemy: on the contrary, as ſoon as he had performed the object for which he had ſailed, he ſought all opportunities of attacking them.

Gov. Johnſtone on this roſe again. He ſaid the Hon. Gentleman had not ſpoke a ſyllable to the principal point, which was, the van retreating four leagues to leeward of the enemy.—Mr Keith Stewart did not reply.

Lord North now roſe. He premiſed, that it was far from his intention to give any oppoſition to the addreſs, or to move any amendment; for it muſt be an amendment of the utmoſt conſequence indeed, that it would be fit or decent to move, at a time when it was highly proper that the Houſe ſhould carry up to the throne an unanimous addreſs, declaratory, on one hand, of their zeal and readineſs to concur with his Majeſty's miniſters in every endeavour to procure an honourable and advantageous peace; and, on the other, of their determined reſolution to ſupport them in the vigorous proſecution of the war, if the enemy ſhould be found obſtinate in propoſing unreaſonable or diſgraceful terms of accommodation. Reſolved therefore to ſupport the addreſs, it might be deemed unneceſſary, perhaps, that he ſhould ſay any thing more on the ſubject; but in juſtice to himſelf, to thoſe with whom he had ſerved, and to the nation at large, he did not think he ought to let the Houſe ſeparate that night without firſt laying before them thoſe thoughts which occurred to him juſt then on the ſubject. And, firſt, as to his Majeſty's expreſſions of concern for the loſs of the Colonies, he thought they were highly becoming a Prince, whoſe regard for his ſubjects formed the moſt amiable part of his character; no man loved his own family better than his Majeſty did; no man would go farther to ſecure their proſperity; but his concern was not for his children or his family; it was the concern of a *Patriot* King, who felt for the injury that the loſs of America muſt be to his people.—The reſources of the country had been mentioned, and mentioned with a degree of deſpondency which he could not but condemn; for theſe reſources were not in ſo exhauſted a ſtate, as would juſtify a ſubmiſſion on our part to any terms, however unreaſonable, that the enemy might think proper to impoſe. It had not been an object of hope with him for a long time back, that the dependence of America on G. Britain could be recovered; and therefore he had made up his mind to this, that in the end we ſhould be obliged to make ſome conceſſions; but did it follow, that we ſhould make inglorious conceſſions? When we conſidered the ſtate of our reſources, it was but fair that we ſhould conſider the relative ſituation of our enemies. Holland was at preſent almoſt without a navy. America had at firſt ſupported her oppoſition to the claims of this country by her paper-credit; but this paper having fallen into diſrepute, ſhe was at length obliged to have recourſe to the only mode to which ſhe ought to recur, and which alone could poſſibly ſupport her credit; this mode was *to impoſe taxes*; but, like the former, this expedient entirely failed, and her reſources were found to be completely exhauſted. Spain, it was well known, was under the greateſt difficulties to raiſe ſupplies to carry on the war: paper-credit had hitherto given ſome aſſiſtance, but the people took it with reluctance, and it was the bayonet alone that gave it currency: to this he would add, that her ſettlements in South America were well known to be in a moſt alarming ſituation, and required all the attention, all the force, all the reſources of Spain, to keep them within the limits of their obedience. France would thus feel all her allies depending upon her for pecuniary aſſiſtance, which they muſt receive, or they muſt make peace. France might poſſibly be able, under all theſe weights, to carry on the war; but no one could ſuppoſe that ſhe could do it for

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any length of time; or that ſhe would be lofty and untractable in a negotiation for peace. The ceſſion of Gibraltar had been hinted, and was greatly condemned by an Hon. Member; but he was free to ſay, that he ſhould not think it an improper meaſure, if it could be diſpoſed of to that advantage that ought to be expected from it: on this head we ought not to conſider what we are willing to give for peace; but what the enemy would give us for thoſe places which are actually in our hands. The Spaniards have now been convinced that Gibraltar is *impregnable*; it is a place that the King of Spain has long looked for with the fondeſt expectation; but he finds now, that he can never make himſelf maſter of it by *force*; and it is well known that he would give almoſt any thing to poſſeſs it: of this a proper uſe ſhould be made. In the Weſt Indies, we are maſters of St Lucia, an iſland in the very eye of the French ſettlements, and which they prize infinitely more than all their conqueſts in that part of the world; and he was ſo thoroughly convinced that the French knew it to be of ſo much value to them, that he was ſure they would not treat with us at preſent upon the *uti poſſidetis*; for in India their territorial power was in our hands; and we were now the ſole maſters of the Newfoundland fiſhery; ſo that the French have abſolutely loſt more in value and importance than they have gained by the capture of our iſlands; not to ſay any thing of the proſpect before us, at this moment, from our ſuperiority in the weſtern ſeas, of ſeeing ſome of our former poſſeſſions wreſted from the enemy. The wretched ſtate of our navy at the cloſe of the old adminiſtration had been mentioned: the change of that adminiſtration took place, he believed, in the latter end of March; and, on the 12th of April following, the moſt glorious and brilliant victory was obtained that ever diſtinguiſhed the annals of the world. On that occaſion, the Noble Admiral, who ſeemed to have been born for the ſalvation and honour of his country, had to contend with thirty-four ſhips of the line; of theſe he took and deſtroyed eight; one ran on ſhore near Boſton; the St Eſprit was ſo greatly damaged that ſhe could never be brought to Europe; and one foundered at ſea; nine more were ſent home in a wretched condition, having been found beyond the poſſibility of a repair in America; ſo that of this formidable fleet of thirty-four ſhips, no more were to be found together than *twelve*, which were lying at Boſton: ſurely the merit of this was due to the late admiralty that had ſent out an admiral and a fleet able to gain ſo great, ſo glorious, ſo deciſive a victory. As to the fleet under Lord Howe, it conſiſted of thirty-four ſhips of the line: gentlemen muſt ſurely ſee, that unleſs ſhips ſprung up like muſhrooms in the night, the new admiralty could not have ſent ſuch a noble fleet to ſea, if they had not found the ſhips ready to their hands, and the yards filled with immenſe quantities of naval ſtores to repair them; and ſurely he who lays the foundation is fairly intitled to ſhare the merit with him who raiſes the ſuperſtructure; ſo that he might ſay to the modern naval Alexander, "True, you have been ſucceſsful; true, you have been victorious; true, you have conquered; but you have conquered with the troops of Philip." As to the proviſional articles mentioned in the ſpeech, he thought it would not be prudent that they ſhould be laid as yet upon the table; but he would hope that care had been taken to mark out proper boundaries; ſo that whenever France ſhould think proper to make a peace, we ſhould have nothing further to ſettle with America: he hoped that proper boundaries would be marked out to enable his Majeſty to make proviſion for thoſe loyal men who had abandoned their eſtates and profeſſions from their loyalty to their Sovereign. He took it for granted, that Savannah, Charleſtown, and New York, were either actually, or were to be evacuated; in return, he hoped that proper ſtipulations had been made to ſecure a barrier in lieu of New York — His Lordſhip touched upon the free gifts from the people, which he maintained to be ſtrictly legal; and among great law authorities, he quoted Lord Hardwicke in ſupport of their legality: benevolences had been often declared to be illegal; but it was becauſe they were not really *benevolences*, but extorted by the privy council from the people againſt their will — He gave miniſters alſo his opinion, in terms of great energy, upon the conduct that ought to be held in negotiating a peace with France at this criſis. He obſerved it had been ſuggeſted, that ſome difficulties had ariſen in conſequence of certain ſuſpicions entertained of the ſincerity of a Noble Earl high in office, (Lord Shelburne). If the fact were ſo, if the treaty were managed with proper ſpirit, it could be of no conſequence. He adviſed miniſters to act with firmneſs and ſpirit; he bid them ſay to the commiſſioners of France, "Talk not to us of this, or that individual; we treat for the Britiſh nation. However we may have our internal ſtruggles for power, and our differences upon ſpeculative points, with regard to regulations of reform at home, we are agreed to ONE *man* with regard to you; and we treat with you on that ground, and on that ground only." His Lordſhip added, that he himſelf, and he hoped, ſituated as we now were, every man, conſidered a domeſtic opponent, however virulent, however ſevere, however formidable, as his boſom friend, in compar[ison] with

with the man, be he either Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutchman, or even American, who drew his ſword againſt this country; that till that ſword was ſheathed, he ſhould hold that man his bittereſt foe, and treat him accordingly; that it was by ſuch conduct only we could reaſonably hope for a peace, at once ſafe, laſting, and honourable. He hoped, therefore, miniſters would liſten to no extravagant demands of ceſſion and ſacrifice, declaring, that though after a war that had been on the whole rather unfortunate and calamitous, we could not expect to make as good a peace as we had a right to inſiſt on at the end of a war replete with glorious ſucceſſes, that nevertheleſs, armed as we now were, we had every thing to look for from the valour and ſkill of our admirals and captains, and the bravery and zeal of our ſailors and ſoldiers, and therefore were under no neceſſity of making mean and diſgraceful conceſſions. His Lordſhip alſo made ſeveral remarks on different paſſages of the ſpeech and addreſs, and declared, that he had never conſidered avowing the independence of America as a thing good for England, though he was of opinion, that after parliament had ordered it to be conceded, a miniſter was bound to grant it. On this ground he juſtified the Earl of Shelburne, declaring that he had not ſet the ſun of Britain, but that parliament had been the magician and the wizard that had conjured it down. He concluded by obſerving, that he pledged himſelf to nothing more by his aſſent to the addreſs, than that he was ready, with his life and fortune, to aſſiſt his Majeſty in proſecuting the war, if the enemy ſhould obſtinately refuſe to come to an equitable concluſion of it: but that, on the other hand, he would co-operate with his Majeſty's miniſters in all their endeavours to make a fair and honourable peace.

Mr Secretary Townſhend extolled Lord Howe in the very higheſt ſtrain of panegyric, and glanced a charge againſt Gov. Johnſtone that he was envious of his fame. He bore teſtimony alſo to the ſincerity of Lord Shelburne, whom he never yet diſcovered, ſince he had been in office, to deviate in the ſmalleſt degree in his private letters, from his public promiſes. As to the colonies being called *The United States* in his letter to the Lord Mayor, but not ſo in the ſpeech, the reaſon was obvious; in the latter, an hiſtorical account was given of the proceedings relative to America, before we had agreed to declare her independent; in his letter, the account was given after that period.

Mr Pitt roſe in replication to the ſeveral gentlemen who preceded him, and very ſolemnly aſſured the Houſe, that he never would connect himſelf with any ſet of men whoſe profeſſions were not ſincere, nor with a man who would not act as he profeſſed. He ſaid, he was glad that gentlemen would object to every part of the addreſs which appeared to be obnoxious to them; and from what could be collected from theſe different opinions, he was convinced adminiſtration would regulate their conduct accordingly; that was the only criterion by which he wiſhed his actions, and thoſe of the other ſervants of the crown, ſhould be tried. In a few days, he hoped to be able to inform the Houſe of the terms on which a general treaty for peace had been entered into; at preſent it would be very impolitic and imprudent to be more explicit.

The motion for the addreſs was then put and agreed to.

Next day, when the report from the committee appointed to draw up the addreſs was brought up, Mr Minchin roſe, and ſaid, he could not but expreſs his aſtoniſhment at the extraordinary cenſure in the debate of yeſterday caſt upon the firſt ornament of the naval profeſſion, who ſtood very high in his own eſteem, and who deſerved highly of the public, whom he had eſſentially ſerved, not only on a late occaſion, but through the whole courſe of his life. To ſay that the Britiſh flag was tarniſhed in his hands, was to ſay what ſcarcely a ſecond man would believe; and he was the more ſurpriſed to find it come from ſuch a quarter. It was ſtrange the Hon. Member ſhould endeavour to take a mote from the eye of the Noble Lord, while there was a beam in his own. Another point, which had been agitated in the debate of yeſterday, and which he wiſhed to ſpeak to, was the extraordinary aſſertion that had fallen from the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that the preſent glorious ſtate of our navy was wholly owing to the exertion and vigilance of the late Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. That Houſe knew that the aſſertion was ill-grounded; and if the Noble Lord ſtood in need of any proof of the weak, miſerable, and diſabled ſtate of our navy, as left by the late Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, let him look to the fate of the Royal George: there were, he added, many other ſhips, that he could name, in a ſtate of danger equally bad.

Capt. John Luttrell called Mr Minchin to order.

Com. Johnſtone inſiſted, that he was urged to aſſert a fact in his own defence, which he was ready at any time to prove. He repeated and inſiſted that Admiral Barrington had bore away before the wind four leagues, inſtead of facing the enemy.—He called upon an Hon. Member who was in the engagement to diſprove or contradict his aſſertion; and as he did not, it ſurely was fair in argument to infer that he admitted the truth of it; ſince, if it was falſe, every

tie of honour engaged him to ſay ſo, not only in juſtice to the Noble Lord, but for the ſake of information to the Houſe. But, to ſet this matter in a more pointed view, he then called upon any officer in the Houſe to contradict him, and offered to meet any three officers who were in the fleet, and undertake to convince them, that the conduct of the fleet before Gibraltar was not only diſhonourable, but productive of the very humiliating terms now offered to us; inaſmuch as, if the combined fleet were defeated, as they ought to have been, with either ſeamanſhip or ſkill, we ſhould now dictate, and not receive, the conditions of peace. He never had, he ſaid, accuſed Lord Howe of acting wrong. His accuſation was, that there had been a groſs miſconduct ſomewhere in the fleet, and that point ſhould be ſifted to the bottom, and pledged himſelf ſo to do.—The Hon. Gentleman had alluded to the beam in his eye. This obſervation could not reach his feelings; there was no beam or ſtain in his character; he had applied for a court-martial, but could not obtain it; nor could he hear any charge that was not ſo vague and general, that it was impoſſible to make any anſwer to it.

Mr Secretary Townſhend declared, that it was to him very extraordinary, that an officer, ſuch as Lord Howe, admired by the navy at home, revered by his country, and dreaded by all the powers at war, ſhould nevertheleſs have the hard fate within thoſe walls to have his character aſſailed, his honour arraigned, and laurels blaſted by one member; who, though a naval character, had yet a ſeries of great actions to perform to reach the fame of Lord Howe.

Com. Johnſtone alledged that he had not obtruded on the Houſe, but was particularly alluded to and called upon by a flouriſhing orator, openly to declare and avow if he had objected to the conduct of the Admiral in his expedition to Gibraltar. He complied with the call; for he was not one of thoſe who felt fear to ſpeak the ſentiments of his mind, or the reſult of his judgement.

Mr Hamet objected to the addreſs, on account of its granting *independence* to America. The reſources of the country, he ſaid, were ſo far from being exhauſted, that he could take upon him to produce two hundred millions. He truſted that Gibraltar was not to be given up.—If any miniſter ſhould conſent to its ceſſion, in his opinion, he would deſerve the ſevereſt puniſhment.

Mr Burke aſſured the Houſe, that he would not take up much of their attention at that late hour; and though he did not intend to make a motion, yet he could not permit ſuch a ſpeech as that before them to eſcape thoſe marks of contempt and indignation which every ſyllable of it, from the beginning to the end, deſerved. He called it a farrago of nonſenſe; an inſult to common ſenſe; an inſult to the Houſe individually; an inſult to the Houſe collectively; an inſult to his Majeſty; an imputation on the virtuous part of the miniſtry; whom he attempted to perſuade into a belief that the ſpeech was a deluſion and mockery to their reaſon.

From theſe ſevere epithets the tranſition was ſudden to comments on every word of it; theſe comments he placed in a variety of ludicrous attitudes, which he painted at pleaſure in different lights and ſhades, to the infinite entertainment of himſelf and the whole audience.

Mr W. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a ſtile of dignified cenſure, called the attention of the Houſe to the real ſituation of the country, if they could collect their ideas, after the diſſipation they muſt have been thrown into by the drollery of the laſt ſpeaker, whoſe imagination was ſo extenſive, and whoſe matter was ſo laughable—This was not a time for *jeſt*, though the Hon. Gentleman had jeſted a great deal; ſo much indeed, that, if it was not for the brightneſs of his genius, what he had ſaid would have appeared little better than buffoonery. Mr Pitt then recapitulated ſeveral arguments advanced on the former debate, in ſupport of adopting the addreſs as it ſtood ——After which the addreſs paſſed without a diviſion.

On Dec. 10. Mr Burke moved, that the clerk ſhould read the titles of the ſeveral bills which he had obtained leave to bring in, on the 11th of Feb. 1780. Theſe bills were for ſettling the crown-lands, &c. and uniting to the crown the county-palatine of Cheſter, the principality of Wales, and the Duchy of Lancaſter.—He ſuppoſed that, as the Houſe had then unanimouſly given him leave to bring in the bills, it would not be neceſſary to wait at preſent for his Majeſty's previous conſent. [vol. 42. p. 130]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he was not prepared to give his Majeſty's conſent; nor indeed could he ſee the neceſſity for the Hon. Member to be in ſuch haſte; for the buſineſs did not ſtand now as it did in 1780: he muſt recal to the memory of the Houſe that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech in which he mentioned the royal foreſts, &c. the Houſe would ſee, from this, that miniſters had not loſt ſight of this great object: inquiries were now on foot; and as ſoon as all the neceſſary information could be collected, it ſhould be laid before parliament. He preſumed this would ſatisfy the Houſe, and that in this buſineſs the Hon. Member did not wiſh to run a race with his Majeſty's miniſters.

Mr Burke grew very angry at this laſt obſervation

ſervation; he ſaid he was not going now to ſtart; he had ſtarted, and was at the winning-poſt, before the Hon. Member had a ſeat in parliament: from the year 1780, he had received the orders of the Houſe to bring in the bills in queſtion: if he was to run a race, it ſhould be with *aged* horſes:——He then complained, in the moſt paſſionate terms, of the injury done him by miniſters, in taking out of his hands a buſineſs which he had undertaken by order of that Houſe;—and he did not forget to compare the conduct of the new miniſtry on this occaſion, to that of Lord North, who had wreſted from Col. Barré the merit and honour of the bill for appointing commiſſioners of public accounts.—He concluded by declaring, that as he had acted by order of the Houſe, ſo nothing but the order of the Houſe ſhould make him give up the management of his bills; and therefore he certainly would, as ſoon as his Majeſty's conſent ſhould have been expreſſed, move for leave to bring in thoſe bills.

On Dec. 11. when the order of the day, for conſidering the ſupplies, was called for, and a motion about to be made for the Speaker to quit the chair, Mr Fox roſe. He ſaid, that previous to his voting on the buſineſs of the day with any ſort of ſatisfaction, he could not forbear animadverting on the conduct of miniſtry, in groſsly deceiving the public with the ridiculous idea of peace; and he was at a loſs, whether their ignorance or iniquity ſhould attract moſt his abhorrence and deteſtation. So far back as the 23d of laſt month an Hon. Secretary had written an official letter to the Lord Mayor, and other perſons in the city of London, acquainting them, that a treaty of peace was nearly completed, and that the deciſive iſſue of it would be known on the 5th of this month, which induced the adminiſtration to prorogue the parliament to that day, on which, to a certainty, gentlemen were to determine, if there was no peace, on the means of proſecuting a vigorous war; yet, wonderful to be reflected on, on the arrival of that much-expected period, the miniſter was as totally ignorant of the ſtate of negotiation as any man in the kingdom. What were the public to infer? What were the repreſentatives of the people to conclude from this deception? Certainly either ſome untoward and unexpected interruption has retarded the progreſs of the negotiation, or no ſuch treaty had ever been commenced. In common charity he was inclined to the former opinion. In the name of common ſenſe, why are not the reaſons aſſigned, which in all probability might exculpate miniſters in ſome degree for their impoſition on the public at large? He would not even urge them ſo far, but to pledge themſelves that ſome untoward event had impeded or retarded the treaty, which it was impoſſible for human wiſdom to foreſee; and that at the time the letter was written, that they were as morally certain, as the nature of affairs would admit, that they would have had a categorical and definitive anſwer for the meeting of parliament on the day to which it was prorogued. If there were reaſons exiſting at that moment to render ſuch an eclairciſſement imprudent and impolitic, certainly there was no reaſon to juſtify their declining to promiſe ample elucidation on the ſubject at ſome future period. However, it became the dignity of that Houſe to preſs and expect it, eſpecially when official men became ſo reluctant on a point ſo clear and explicit: for the Hon. Member could not deny that he aſſerted that which, whether true or falſe, at the time of the writing, incontrovertibly terminated in the groſſeſt deception and falſehood on the very day on which the completion of the act was promiſed, without any qualification, to be communicated. This being the Hon. Gentleman's ſpecific ſituation, he had too much confidence in his own good ſenſe and diſcretion, to doubt an inſtant of his giving the neceſſary explanation; or if that could not at preſent be done with propriety, he was ſure the Hon. Gentleman would make a complete and ſatisfactory apology.

Mr Secretary Townſhend ſeemed extremely ſurpriſed at the Rt Hon. Gentleman's requiſitions, but peremptorily declined to comply with either. As to the explanations required, it would be imprudent and impolitic in him to convey them at this juncture, however naturally diſpoſed he might be to give every communication to the Houſe, which ſhould in any degree gratify either curioſity or anxiety. As to apologies, he did not think any neceſſary, where he thought himſelf correctly right, and on a ſubject for which he received the praiſe and commendation of ſome of the moſt reſpectable men in the city and elſewhere. He was juſtifiable, by events and circumſtances exiſting at that period, in writing that letter, which he ſent from the beſt of motives, viz. a conviction that rogues and ſtock-jobbers would take advantage of the prorogation of parliament, inferring very naturally that it aroſe from the treaty then in agitation; and in order to prevent miſchiefs, ſimilar to thoſe which happened in the late reign, when every man may recollect with what infamous means large fortunes were acquired, he thought it prudent, juſt, and honourable, to ſet all parties on a level, and give all ranks and claſſes an equal chance, by common information to all, of what otherwiſe would be only partially known, and to a few placed in a ſituation to enrich themſelves at

at the expence of unſuſpecting individuals. This was the ſole motive of miniſtry; they had no ſiniſter view in it; and if the Hon. Gentleman, or any one elſe, can point out any man baſe enough to traffic in the ſtocks, who might have availed himſelf of any official information for that purpoſe, he would be the firſt one to drag him into light, that he might meet the puniſhmen: he merited; for every perſon who knew him, would bear teſtimony, that there was no man who deteſted, more than he did, that infamous and wretched trade of ſtock-jobbing. As for the compliments paid to his integrity, at the expence of his underſtanding, he owned no obligation for them, inaſmuch as his head and heart were in unifon in this tranſaction, which the common ſenſe of mankind approved, however it may be miſrepreſented by the eloquence of ſome gentlemen, to ſerve purpoſes altogether myſterious or problematical.

Gov. Johnſtone roſe, he ſaid, not to give any oppoſition to the ſupply, but barely to aſk miniſtry the reaſon of not ſubmitting to the conſideration of the Houſe, in the firſt inſtance, the proviſional articles entered into with the Americans; for ſuch proceedure would rather accelerate than retard their negotiations. When a definitive treaty ſhould be agreed on with France, and other belligerent powers, ſtill it would not be concluſive or binding, until it acquired the approbation of that Houſe. Why then was not the buſineſs in its progreſs regularly laid before them, but more particularly theſe proviſional articles? becauſe they were of more importance and conſequence than the treaty with France, as they were the object of contention between all parties! Excluſive of that conſideration, there were in the Houſe differences of opinions on the ſubject of independence, which he for one believed moſt ſolemnly to be ſurreptitiouſly ſurrendered, under the pretences of a power in an act of parliament which did not exiſt in it. But whether it was ſurrendered under this act, or by the prerogative of the crown, it became the duty of that Houſe ſtrictly to inveſtigate, as a matter of greater importance to themſelves and poſterity, than all the queſtions ever agitated within thoſe walls. The public were never more anxious, nor ever had more reaſons for anxiety, than at this awful criſis. We are all anxious to know what terms have been made for the unfortunate loyaliſts, who ſacrificed every thing to their attachment to the beſt of Sovereigns, and this country and conſtitution; alſo what ſatisfaction, indemnification, or ſecurity, has been ſtipulated for Britiſh merchants, in compenſation for the debts due to them from America; and alſo what boundaries have been ſet between theſe independent ſtates, and our remaining poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies and America. As for theſe proviſional articles, they are the principal foundation of all our proceedings within theſe walls; and it is impoſſible for us to decide on the advantages or diſadvantages of a general peace, but from the nature and circumſtances of the agreement in the preliminary articles, which undoubtedly would be null and void, if a definitive treaty could not be concluded upon between this country and France. If miniſters would perſevere in refuſing to give the Houſe ſuch information as was now called for, he himſelf would move the Houſe to compel them to it.

Mr Eden followed Gov. Johnſtone in ſaying, it was the duty of adminiſtration to lay before the Houſe ſuch information as would enable them to judge of the propereſt meaſures to be concluded upon.

Mr Wraxall contended, that it was not in the moment of her brilliancy that Britain was to be dictated to. No honourable peace could be acquired at this criſis; and, what was more extraordinary, he was confident that France had not yet entertained a ſerious idea on the ſubject. She had diſpatched twelve ſail of the line, and ſixty three tranſports to the Weſt-Indies, at the very time that ſhe was amuſing and deceiving this country with the ſemblance of pacification. However, we had nothing to apprehend from her fallen and fractured power, but every thing from faction and timidity at home. Her fleets were defeated in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but, in the latter, ſo complete was her defeat and diſgrace, as to leave her almoſt without a navy, in compariſon with the fleets of Britain. From Holland, there is nothing to excite apprehenſions. Their fleet has been ruined by Adm. Parker, and nothing but diſſention and diſcord prevail now among them. In ſuch a view of our own enviable ſtate, and the wretched condition of our combined enemies, how muſt it excite his aſtoniſhment to hear from very reſpectable authority, that it was actually in contemplation, beſides ceſſions in Europe, to concede to France ſuch poſſeſſions in the Eaſt-Indies, as muſt make her miſtreſs of that vaſt continent and all its commerce. He concluded by adjuring the Houſe not to concede more than was originally the object of contention, if they were not perſuaded that their ſituation was inferior to their foes; but the contrary opinion was aſſerted with exultation, from every part of the Houſe. It is true that peace was a very deſirable object, but yet it was not to be purchaſed at the expence of our eternal diſgrace, and only to obtain a peace which on ſuch terms could have no duration.

Mr Burke ſaid, he was ſurpriſed to hear the Rt Hon. Secretary talk ſo much of light, and

and involve his actions ſo much in darkneſs; he had been aſked by his Rt Hon. Friend ſome queſtions, which he evaded, and which it was his duty to anſwer fully; yet he ſhrunk from the queſtions, and ſtood forth, with great pomp, to ſay he would drag into light ſuch monſters as would dare to gamble in the ſtocks. Did the Rt Hon. Gentleman know what a body he would have to encounter? Was the Rt Hon. Gentleman ever at 'Change? if he was, he would then ſee what laſty fiſh he would have to drag in his net; but how was it likely he ſhould know, who the perſons were who would dare to do what Mr Secretary ſo much reprobated; or, if he did not know them, how could he puniſh them? Mr Burke then entered upon the buſineſs of laying before parliament the preliminaries of a treaty with America. He ſaid, it was the more neceſſary to call for this, as he underſtood that a miniſter in the upper Houſe had held out terms, contrary to thoſe expreſſed in the King's ſpeech, and to thoſe as they had been explained in this Houſe. He ſaid, he could not look for a more full and ſatisfactory explanation of the preliminaries of a treaty with America, than had been given by the miniſters in this Houſe; but as that varied from what he heard from another quarter, he was determined to have a full diſcuſſion of the buſineſs. They had talked of treaties with France and Spain; but he would ſay, that nothing of greater moment could poſſibly be agitated in that Houſe than American affairs. He wiſhed other miniſters who were in an important ſituation in that Houſe, and in his Majeſty's councils, would ſpeak out; he ſhould like to hear what they had to ſay upon the buſineſs, and not leave the dragging of the work to one Gentleman, whoſe inclinations, he feared, exceeded his abilities; but he ſuppoſed the reaſon of it was, that one part of them did not know what the other was doing. They were like a ſerpent with two heads, and of courſe therefore one head did not know what the other was about. He concluded with calling upon miniſtry to be explicit upon the buſineſs before them, by laying before parliament the preliminary articles, or at leaſt to tell when they would do it.

Mr Townſhend urged his readineſs to introduce theſe articles when ſomething definitive could be concluded: at preſent there were delays incident to this, like all other great tranſactions of the ſame nature; but until the proper moment of communication arrived, the importunate curioſity of certain gentlemen could never extract from him what he thought his duty to conceal for a few days.

Mr Chancellor Pitt ſaid, a categorical and definitive anſwer was expected from the court of France on the 1ſt inſtant, but was not yet received, though expected in a few days; and the very moment of its arrival, it ſhould be ſubmitted to the conſideration of parliament. As to the difference of opinion or conſtruction among the cabinet on theſe proviſional articles, he could reply, that they were perfectly underſtood by them all, for they had all ſigned them; but this altercation was totally repugnant to order, and the buſineſs of the day, which was to vote the ſupply with unanimity: for whether we were to have peace or war, this was the beſt mode to accelerate the former, and indiſpenſably neceſſary to proſecute the latter with vigour and ſucceſs.

Lord Surrey urged the neceſſity of the ſupply, and a coalition of all parties, to ſtrengthen the hands of the ſtate. But this deſirable object was not to be obtained by prevarication or deluſion. For his own part, he was for an unconditional, unlimited acquieſcence in the independence of America; not as a temporary expedient, but as a fundamental principle of policy, which he was ſure certain people were as unwilling to ſubmit to, as the late miniſtry were to reſign their places and penſions, until they were juſtly and moſt deſervedly expelled from them.

Mr Courtenay, in a vein of irony and ridicule, which for a long time diverted the Houſe, contended, that deception and duplicity were the fineſt ingredients in the compoſition of a miniſter, and that theſe *fine arts* never obtained higher poliſh than in a certain character, who had united to him all parties and deſcriptions in that Houſe, by affecting to think on all ſubjects preciſely conſonant to their ſeveral wiſhes, but ſtill reſerving to himſelf the power to act as he pleaſed.

The queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the chair being now put, it was agreed to; and the Houſe having gone into a committee of ſupply,

Mr Brett juſt ſtated, that the number of ſhips of the line actually in commiſſion amounted to 105; and that the ſeamen borne and muſtered during the preſent year had exceeded by ſome thouſands the 100,000 voted by parliament; he would therefore move, he ſaid, this year for 110,000 ſeamen (including marines) for the ſervice of the year 1783; and that 4 l. per man per month be granted to defray the expence attending the ſame.

Capt. J. Luttrell expreſſed his moſt hearty aſſent to the preſent motion. He ſaid, the ſalvation of this country depended on the ſtrength of its navy, and every true patriot ſhould add to its reſpectability, inſtead of endeavouring to degrade it in the eyes of the world, as was the frequent practice of ſome

ſome men, who aſſumed much weight to their opinions in the debates of that Houſe. He could not help particularly alluding to a declaration made by one of the moſt violent in oppoſition againſt the late adminiſtration, and he muſt ſay, that let his patriotiſm have been ever ſo violent on the occaſion, he neither conſulted judgement, or indeed fact. If we really were as weak as he ſaid, if "we were inferior as one to three to our enemies in every quarter of the globe," a lover of his country ought to have been the laſt to proclaim it to the world.—But let facts contradict the declamatory aſſertion.—The gallant Rodney had ſhewn our ſuperiority in the Weſt Indies; the brave Hughes had given a like ſpecimen in the Eaſt; and at home Lord Howe correſponded with the brilliant eminence of his exalted fellow-warriors.

Mr Fox denied that he ever ſaid our fleet was as one to three inferior to our enemies in *every* quarter of the globe; but he confeſſed he had remarked that particular with reſpect to our home fleet. He reſolved, he ſaid, before the commencement of the ſeſſion, to refuſe his aſſent to the ſupplies on any other terms than the granting independence to America; but as three of his Majeſty's miniſters in that Houſe had declared ſuch independence was granted irrevocably, he would take their words, and give a concurrence that otherwiſe he would not have given. He concluded by aſſuring the treaſury-bench, that in a few days he would ground a motion on the proviſional articles, if there was no other mode to be deviſed to extract a ſight of them.

Lord North now attracted the attention of the Houſe, who expected his ſentiments with evident impatience. He roſe, he ſaid, not to give any oppoſition to the ſupply, but, on the contrary, to give the motion his ſincere concurrence and ſupport; not to increaſe the ſenſibility and pain of a miniſter, whoſe preſent agoniſing poſture reminded him of his own ſufferings; for ſo little time had elapſed ſince he was miniſter, that the impreſſions made on his breaſt by re-echoing queſtions improper for him to anſwer, were not yet effaced. He begged the Hon. Secretary to recollect how frequently he himſelf had thundered in his ears queſtions which he now, in his preſent ſituation, muſt be convinced were irrational to be propoſed, and impoſſible to be complied with. This is indeed, ſaid his Lordſhip, an awful criſis, the moſt awful this country ever yet has known. It is not a moment to indulge the petty reſentments that would diſgrace the ſilly paſſion of womanhood. The great intereſts of the nation are now at ſtake; and he who does not, whether in or out of place, exert himſelf to ſecure that prize, is a traitor to his country.—His Lordſhip then adverted to the different conſtructions already alluded to, and contended, that the one conceived in that Houſe was not conſonant to the opinion or conception of people without; but withal clearly proved, that it was highly improper to ſubmit the proviſional articles entered into with America, until the whole of the treaty with France was concluded, or ſet aſide as impracticable to be accompliſhed.—Gentlemen, ſaid his Lordſhip, ſeem eager to know the particulars meant to be included in the general deſcription of the proviſional treaty mentioned in the King's ſpeech; I am, perhaps, as deſirous of this information as they are; but I repreſs my curioſity. Without, therefore, intending in the leaſt to impeach the ſincerity or the integrity of thoſe of his Majeſty's miniſters, who had ſtood up in their places in that Houſe, and given it as their conſtruction, that the recognition of the independence of America was irrevocable and unconditional, he was inclined to imagine, that the different conſtruction given by other miniſters in another place was the right one. The Rt Hon. Gentlemen on the treaſury-bench, who had declared they had conceived that the recognition of the independence of America was irrevocable and unconditional, had no doubt conceived that to be the fair and candid interpretation of the terms; but he would ſtate the reaſons which induced him rather to think that the oppoſite conſtruction was more likely to be that mutually underſtood by the negotiating parties. The treaty was confeſſedly proviſional, and it was not to take effect till the treaty now negotiating with France was concluded. On this account his Majeſty's miniſters did not now lay it before parliament, and declared, they did not mean to lay it before parliament till the negotiation at preſent carrying on at Paris was brought to an iſſue one way or another, either by being broken off altogether, or by being ratified. He thought they acted with perfect prudence in ſo doing; and if any motion was made to urge them to lay the proviſional treaty before parliament, previous to the general treaty of pacification being concluded happily, or broken off entirely, he, for one, would give ſuch a motion his negative; but at the ſame time, all the argument obvious on this wiſe and politic precaution of miniſters, tended to confirm him in his opinion, and to ſtrengthen the probability, that the recognition of America was conditional, and dependent on certain contingencies; if it was not, all the reaſoning grounded upon the imprudence of making that treaty public during the pendency of the general treaty for peace, would be wiped away. Beſides, for what reaſon was this country now to bind herſelf to grant America a certain beneficial condition at the concluſion of peace, if the war was to continue

ten

ten years longer? In that courſe of time an infinite variety of events would undoubtedly happen, ſome of which might place G. Britain and America upon footings extremely different from thoſe on which the two countries ſtood at preſent, and it might then be madneſs in us to admit, what prudence and the exigency of affairs might now make it expedient for us to agree to. On theſe views of the nature and reaſon of things, he was inclined to think the recognition of the independence of America conditional. His Lordſhip then adverted to the navy. Laſt year, he ſaid, the old admiralty had reckoned ninety-two ſhips of the line actually in commiſſion, and promiſed to have as many more ready by this time as would carry the number up to 110; and from the various returns from the dock-yards, he had every reaſon to believe they would have made good their promiſe; but the preſent admiralty, notwithſtanding all their boaſted diſpatch, have no more than 105 in commiſſion, including ſome prizes taken from the enemy. As to the 110 ſhips, he could name them to the Houſe, if it was thought neceſſary.

Sir C. Turner roſe with great warmth, and ſaid, they were talking of *granting* America independence; but if a ſingle American was to enter the Houſe, he would make them all tremble. We were obliged to France; for he verily believed, if France had not aſſiſted America, this country would have now had no conſtitution.

Several other members ſpoke; after which the motion paſſed without oppoſition.

Some Account of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bt.

THis celebrated botaniſt, naturaliſt, and traveller, is deſcended from a family of conſiderable antiquity and reſpect in Lincolnſhire; where the preſent Baronet poſſeſſes a very large eſtate, his ſeat being Reveſby Abbey, in that county.

His early attachment to the ſtudy of nature in certain particular branches, meeting with all the encouragement which could be derived from an affluent fortune at his own diſpoſal, and an enterpriſing ſpirit, it is not ſurpriſing that he ſhould have arrived to a degree of knowledge, which has not only rendered him eminently conſpicuous, and elevated him to the higheſt ſcientific ſituation at home, but has occaſioned his name to be inrolled in almoſt every learned ſociety, or congregated aſſociation of men of letters, throughout Europe.

As the purſuit of his favourite ſtudies has led him to ſcenes of danger and difficulty in his various voyages and travels, ſo it is ſaid to have involved him in ſome extraordinary and ridiculous embarraſſments in the early part of his life: in particular, the following ſtory is related of him.

While Mr Banks was a ſtudent at Oxford, he was accuſtomed to take frequent rides in the neighbourhood of that univerſity, wholly unattended, for the purpoſe of botanizing. In one of theſe excurſions, he had faſtened his horſe to a gate; and having crept into a dry ditch, was exploring its productions with an earneſtneſs which ingroſſed his whole attention.

Mean time, a traveller had been attacked and robbed by a highwayman; and having raiſed the country, they were now in purſuit of the plunderer, when they found Mr Banks's horſe tied to the gate; and were aſſured by the perſon who had been robbed, that it was the identical beaſt on which the thief had been mounted. In conſequence of this information, a ſtrict ſearch commenced; and our botaniſt being diſcovered in the ſituation we have deſcribed, no doubt remained of his being the perſon who had committed the robbery; and he was ſecured without farther ceremony.

It was in vain that Mr Banks, who was for ſome time at a loſs to gueſs the meaning of this procedure, proteſted his innocency, declared his name and rank in life, and mentioned the college of which he was a gentleman commoner; thoſe who had ſeized him were in no diſpoſition to be convinced, and he was compelled to be conducted to a neighbouring juſtice of the peace.

On their arrival, however, at the juſtice's, he immediately recogniſed the perſon of Mr Banks; and an explanation ſoon took place, in which the accuſers were ſatisfied that their charge was without foundation.

In July 1768, Mr Banks, who had already taken a voyage to the Labradore coaſt, embarked with the celebrated Capt. Cooke on a voyage to the South ſeas, to make obſervation of the tranſit of Venus; and eagerly embraced this opportunity of gaining poſitive knowledge of the perſons, manners, cuſtoms, habits, diſpoſitions, opinions, virtues, and vices, of the inhabitants of diſtant regions; and of collecting ſuch vegetable, and other natural curioſities, as were hitherto unknown in Europe.

In 1773, Mr Banks undertook a voyage to Iceland, and poſſeſſed himſelf of an additional fund of knowledge.

In November 1779, Mr Banks was worthily elected to ſucceed Sir John Pringle as Preſident of the Royal Society; and on the 24th of March 1781, his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer on him the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, as a token of his royal approbation of his ſucceſsful endeavours for the improvement and encouragement of ſcience.

Sir Joſeph Banks is not at preſent above thirty-ſix, of pleaſing manners, and lively converſation: he is married, and has one ſon.

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NEW BOOKS.

Natural Hiſtory, general and particular; by the Count de Buffon. Tranſlated into Engliſh. Illuſtrated with above 260 copperplates, and occaſional notes and obſervations by the Tranſlator [Mr W. Smellie, Edinburgh.] 8 *vols.* 8vo. 3 *l.* 12 *s.* Creech, Edinburgh; Cadell, London. [See vol. 43. p. 417.]

THE great merit of the original of this work is too well known to require any character from us; and the preſent tranſlator has accordingly performed a moſt acceptable ſervice to his countrymen who are lovers of natural hiſtory, in tranſlating it into our language; and in conſulting their convenience with reſpect to the price of it, by compriſing, in the compaſs of eight octavo volumes, nearly the whole of what was contained in the author's ſixteen, in *quarto*, price "*ſixteen guineas*;" excepting the dry and unintereſting anatomical diſſections and menſurations of *M. Daubenton*, which greatly increaſed the bulk, and enhanced the price of the original, and which have been very properly omitted by the author himſelf in the laſt Paris edition of his performance. There are likewiſe ſome other omiſſions, which are not of much importance, reſpecting the method of ſtudying natural hiſtory, methodical diſtributions, and the mode of deſcribing animals.

The tranſlator has more than compenſated for theſe omiſſions, and has enriched the preſent publication, by adding, in the form of notes, ſhort diſtinctive deſcriptions to each ſpecies of quadrupeds. For theſe he has been chiefly indebted to Mr Pennant's valuable *Synopſis of Quadrupeds*; as well as for the figures of ſeveral new animals, not to be found in M. de Buffon's work. Beſide theſe uſeful additions, the ſynonimes, and the generic and ſpecific characters given by Linnæus, Klein, Briſſon, and other naturaliſts, are ſubjoined to the deſcription of each ſpecies. The tranſlator has likewiſe occaſionally animadverted, in notes, on particular paſſages contained in the original.

The tranſlation appears to us, in general, to be very well executed, if we except a few pardonable negligences of ſtyle, and the improper uſe of certain words, peculiar, we believe, to the northern parts of this iſland*. Theſe however are ſlight faults, which do not often occur, and may be very eaſily corrected in a ſecond edition. But that the reader may be enabled to judge for himſelf with reſpect to a work of ſuch importance, we ſhall furniſh him with an extract from this tranſlation; and we cannot perhaps ſelect a more proper and pleaſing ſpecimen, or one more eaſily detached from the context, than M. de Buffon's fanciful, but at the ſame time ſtrictly philoſophical, deſcription of the ſenſations, ideas, judgements, &c. of the firſt man, or of a ſolitary human being, on his coming into exiſtence; who is ſuppoſed to have all his organs properly formed, but who "is equally new to himſelf and to every external object which ſurrounded him."—As it is ſomewhat long, we ſhall take the liberty of occaſionally leaving out a few paſſages.

"I remember the moment," he is ſuppoſed to ſay, "when my exiſtence commenced. It was a moment replete with joy, amazement, and anxiety. I neither knew what I was, where I was, nor from whence I came. I opened my eyes;—what an increaſe of ſenſation! The light, the celeſtial vault, the verdure of the earth, the tranſparency of the waters, gave animation to my ſpirits, and conveyed pleaſures which exceed the powers of expreſſion.

I at firſt believed that all theſe objects exiſted *within* me, and formed a part of myſelf. When totally abſorbed in this idea, I turned my *eyes* to the ſun: his ſplendour overpowered me. I involuntarily ſhut out the light, and felt a ſlight degree of pain. During this moment of darkneſs, I imagined that I had loſt the greateſt part of my being.

When reflecting, with grief and aſtoniſhment, upon this great change, I was roufed with a variety of *ſounds*. The ſinging of birds, and the murmuring of the breezes, formed a concert, which excited the moſt ſweet and enchanting emotions. I liſtened long, and was convinced that theſe harmonious ſounds exiſted within me.

Totally occupied with this new ſpecies of exiſtence, I had already forgot the light; though the firſt part of my being that I had recognized. I again, by accident,

* Thus the verb "*learn*" is frequently uſed for "*teach*".—"*Thoſe who have* learned [*taught*] *him to think*"—"*A chief who is* learned [*taught*] *to begin the march.*"—The tranſlator likewiſe as frequently uſes *would* for *ſhould*: This is alſo an *Iriſhiſm*.

cident, opened my eyes, and was delighted to find myſelf recover the poſſeſſion of ſo many brilliant objects. This pleaſure ſurpaſſed every former ſenſation, and ſuſpended for a time the charming melody of ſound.

I fixed my eyes on a thouſand objects: I ſoon perceived that I had the power of loſing and of recovering them; and that I could, at pleaſure, deſtroy and renew this beautiful part of my exiſtence.

I could now *ſee* without aſtoniſhment, and *hear* without anxiety; when a gentle breeze wafted perfumes to my *noſtrils*. This new and delightful ſenſation agitated my frame, and gave a freſh addition to my ſelf-love.—I ſuddenly aroſe, and was tranſported by the perception of an unknown power.

I had made but a ſingle ſtep, when the novelty of my ſituation rendered me immoveable. My ſurpriſe was extreme. I thought my being fled from me: the movement I had made confounded the objects of viſion; the whole creation ſeemed to be diſordered.

I raiſed my hand to my head: I *touched* my forehead and my eyes; and I felt every part of my body. The hand now appeared to be the principal organ of my exiſtence. The perceptions afforded by this inſtrument were ſo diſtinct and ſo perfect,—that, for ſome time, I attached myſelf entirely to this ſubſtantial part of my being, and I perceived that my ideas began to aſſume a conſiſtence and a reality which I had never before experienced. Every part of my body which I touched with my hand reflected the ſenſation, and produced in my mind a *double idea*.

By this exerciſe I ſoon learned, that the *faculty* of *feeling* was expanded over every part of my frame; and I began to recogniſe the limits of my exiſtence, which till now ſeemed to be of an immenſe extent."

Our ſuppoſed *firſt man* proceeds to deſcribe the confuſed, fallacious, and fugitive appearances preſented to him by the ſenſe of *ſeeing*:

"I therefore," ſays he, "reſolved to depend for information upon the ſenſe of *feeling* alone, which had never deceived me.—I renewed my motions, and walked with my face turned toward the heavens. I ſtruck againſt a palm-tree, and felt a ſlight degree of pain. Seized with terror, I ventured to lay my hand on the object, and diſcovered it to be a being diſtinct from myſelf; becauſe it gave me not, like touching my own body, a double ſenſation. I turned from it with horror, and perceived, for the firſt time, that there was ſomething external, ſomething which did not conſtitute a part of my own exiſtence.

I now reſolved to *feel* every object that I *ſaw*. I had a deſire of touching the ſun; I accordingly ſtretched forth my hands to embrace the heavens; but they met without feeling any intermediate object.—Every experiment I made ſerved only to increaſe my aſtoniſhment; for all objects appeared equally near; and it was not till after an infinite number of trials, that I learned to uſe my eye as a guide to my hand. As the hand gave me ideas totally different from the impreſſions I received by the eye, my ſenſations were contradictory; the judgements I formed were imperfect; and my whole exiſtence was diſorder and confuſion."

He next experiences the impreſſions of two other ſenſes. On pulling a grape, he rejoices in the faculty of containing in his hand an entire being which made no part of himſelf. He examines its form and its colours, and inhales its *perfume*.——"Bringing it near my lips," ſays he, "my mouth opened, and I diſcovered that I had an *internal ſenſe* of *ſmelling*, which was more delicate and refined than that conveyed by the noſtrils. In fine, I *taſted* the fruit. The novelty of the ſenſation, and the exquiſiteneſs of the ſavour, filled me with aſtoniſhment and tranſport. Till now, I had only enjoyed pleaſures; but taſte gave me an idea of voluptuouſneſs. The enjoyment was ſo congenial and intimate, that it conveyed to me the notion of poſſeſſion or property. I thought that the ſubſtance of the fruit had become part of my own; and that I was endowed with the power of transforming bodies."

Sleep intervenes; and after this temporary annihilation, or total ſuſpenſion of the five lately acquired ſenſes, our firſt man awakes to feel the impreſſions of a *new ſenſe*.

——"When ſurveying my body, in order to aſcertain its identity, I was aſtoniſhed to find at my ſide another form perfectly ſimilar to my own! I conceived it to be another *ſelf*; and inſtead of loſing by ſleep, I imagined myſelf to be doubled.

I ventured to lay my hands upon this new being. With rapture and aſtoniſh-

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ment I perceived that it was not myſelf, but ſomething much more glorious and deſirable: and I imagined that my exiſtence was about to diſſolve, and to be wholly transfuſed into this ſecond part of my being.

I perceived her to be animated by the touch of my hand: I ſaw her catch the expreſſion in my eyes; and the luſtre and vivacity of her own made a new ſource of life thrill in my veins. I ardently wiſhed to transfer my whole being to her; and this wiſh completed my exiſtence; for now I diſcovered a *ſixth ſenſe*."

Having given our readers the above ſpecimen of the preſent tranſlation, it would ſeem ſcarce neceſſary to add any thing further concerning a work, the original of which has been ſo long in poſſeſſion of the public. It is to be obſerved, however, that M. de Buffon, in the year 1776, publiſhed a ſupplemental volume, containing ſeveral intereſting additions, relating to various articles contained in the former volumes, which the tranſlator has properly inſerted under the articles to which they reſpectively belong. An extract or two from this new part of the work cannot fail of being acceptable to our readers in general.

One of the moſt intereſting of theſe additions is perhaps the article relating to *Mules*. In the former editions of the original work, under the article *dog*, the author related ſome experiments made with a view to procure an intermixture between a dog and a wolf; in which all the precautions employed for that purpoſe were abortive. Since that time, however, the Marquis de Spontin-Beaufort has ſucceeded in producing the junction of a dog with a ſhe-wolf, and in procuring a progeny from this intermixture. The fact can be atteſted by two hundred perſons at leaſt.

The Marquis bought this ſhe-wolf when ſhe was only three days old. By proper treatment ſhe had been rendered ſo tame and familiar, that ſhe hunted with him at the diſtance of a league from his houſe; to which ſhe would occaſionally return, of her own accord, at night. He gave her, as a companion, a dog of nearly the ſame age; of whom, as well as of other dogs, ſhe was very fond; though, at the age of twelve months, ſhe ſhewed ſigns of ferociouſneſs, and had a ſtrong deſire to attack ſheep and bitches. She was now chained, in a garden ſituated in the centre of the city of Namur, where no male wolf can be ſuppoſed to have had any communication with her. As ſoon as ſhe came in ſeaſon, ſhe diſcovered ſuch an affection for the dog, which was returned by her gallant, that each of them howled frightfully when they were not in company with each other. She was firſt covered on the 28th of March 1773, and twice each day during a fortnight. Three weeks afterwards her pregnancy was perceptible; and on the 6th of June ſhe brought forth four young. One of them was black, with a white breaſt, which was the colour of the dog; and indeed the colours of them all ſeem to have been derived from the dog, who was black and white. From the moment of littering, ſhe growled and attacked all who approached her, and would even have devoured the dog, if within her reach.

M. de Buffon very plauſibly accounts for the ſucceſs of the Marquis's trials, and the failure of his own. His wolf and dog were always confined. His dog, detached from his equals, and from the ſociety of men, had aſſumed a ſavage and cruel character; which the bad humour of the wolf, likewiſe in a ſtate of ſlavery and diſguſt, ſerved only to augment; ſo that, during the two laſt years, their antipathy roſe to ſuch a degree, that they deſired nothing ſo much as to devour each other. Whereas the wolf of the Marquis had been reared in perfect freedom and familiarity along with the dog, ſo that he had loſt his repugnance to her, and ſhe became ſuſceptible of attachment to him. She therefore received him with cordiality, "whenever the *hour of nature* ſtruck." — Beſides, "the proper moment for this unnatural union was ſeized. The wolf felt the impreſſion of love for the *firſt time*."

A ſimilar fact has been communicated to the author by M. Bourgelat, on the authority of Lord Pembroke; who informed him that he had ſeen a large maſtiff copulate with a ſhe-wolf. "An animal-merchant has had, at four different times, mules produced by a wolf and dog. He alledges that the wolf is only a wild dog; and in this opinion he is joined by the celebrated anatomiſt Mr Hunter. He thinks differently with regard to the fox."

The author ſucceeded in producing nine young birds, which were the progeny of a gold-finch and a canary bird.

Of theſe, ſix were males. He was equally ſucceſsful in effecting an amorous intercourſe between ſome ewes and he-goats: he obtained nine mules, ſeven of which were males. In another attempt of this kind, eight mules were produced, ſix of which were males. From the deſcription of one of theſe mules, among other particulars, it appears that the four legs, the ſuperior part of the neck, the breaſt, and the belly, were covered with white coarſe hair; that there was a ſmall quantity of wool upon the flanks only; and that even this ſhort, curled wool was mixed with a great deal of hair. From the great majority of males produced in theſe and other mixtures of animals of different ſpecies, the author concludes that the male, in general, has a greater influence on the produce of generation than the female; becauſe he tranſmits his ſex to the greateſt number, and becauſe the number of males augments in proportion to the remoteneſs of the ſpecies who intermix.

The mules produced between the aſs and the mare have generally been deemed incapable of generating or conceiving. In a former volume of our work, we gave an account of a ſhe-mule, in the iſland of St Domingo, which brought forth a living mule. This account is here confirmed; and we are told that the ſkin of the young mule is depoſited in the Muſeum of the Royal Society. But the tranſlator adds an inſtance of the prolific powers of a ſhe mule, even in our northern climates. The fact is judicially atteſted by the owner, Mr Tullo, of the pariſh of Newtyle, in Scotland, and by two of his neighbours.

We ſhall conclude our account of theſe eccentric amours, with two narratives of the author's, relative to this ſubject. At his eſtate of Buffon, the miller kept a mare and a bull in the ſame ſtable, who contracted ſuch a paſſion for each other, that, as often as the mare came in ſeaſon, the bull covered her three or four times a-day. Theſe embraces were repeated during ſeveral years, and all the inhabitants of the place, as well as the author, were witneſſes to the fact. But though the owner of this couple conceived great hopes that ſome offſpring would be the reſult of their repeated embraces, he was diſappointed.

The other inſtance related by the author, is that of a large ſpaniel which diſcovered a violent paſſion for a *ſow*, which was in ſeaſon, on the premiſes of the Count de la Feuillée, in Burgundy. They were ſhut up together for ſeveral days: but the diſſimilarity of their organs prevented their union. The ſame thing happened ſome years before at Billy, near Chanceau, in the ſame province.

In the additions made to this work, many curious particulars are related reſpecting the *Hamſter*, or German Marmot, a moſt fierce and deſtructive animal, living under ground, and which is of the rat kind, but in ſize not much leſs than a rabit. On account of its fur, and its depredations in collecting and hoarding up corn, no leſs than 80,139 ſkins of this animal have been brought into the town-houſe of Gotha in one year. It attacks cats, dogs, men, and even horſes; and ſometimes, in a tranſport of fury, the male murders his own family. Even the inſtinct which draws him to the other ſex laſts only a few hours; at the end of which the female (who conſtantly lives in a different department) would not meet with a better fate, if ſhe did not take the precaution of avoiding him, or of killing him firſt.

The moſt curious circumſtances in the natural hiſtory of theſe animals are—the addreſs with which the males and females conſtruct their reſpective ſubterraneous abodes, and repoſitories for corn, and the oblique and perpendicular paſſages to them; the torpid ſtate in which they paſs the winter; and the cheek-pouches with which they are provided, each of which is capable of containing an ounce and a half of corn*; and which, on their return to their habitations, they empty, by preſſing their two fore feet againſt them.

The old hamſters, we are told, often amaſs a hundred pounds of corn in their granaries. This proviſion is not collected with a view to nouriſh them during the winter, which they paſs in ſleep; but to ſupport them after they awake in the ſpring, and till the time of their falling into a torpid ſtate.

At the approach of winter, they ſhut up the apertures of their holes with great addreſs. There, if undiſturbed by the human race, they feed on their ſtores, in perfect tranquillity, till the ſeverity of the froſt, or rather, *perhaps*, as will appear afterwards, the air *phlogiſticated* by them, in conjunction with the cold,

* M. de Waitz affirms, that each of theſe cheek-pouches will contain a quarter of an Engliſh pint, that is four ounces.

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brings them to a torpid ſtate. If, at this time, the holes are opened, the hamſter is found lying upon a bed of ſoft ſtraw; the eyes are ſhut; and when the eye-lids are forced open, they inſtantly cloſe again. The members are ſtiff, like thoſe of a dead animal; and the whole body feels as cold as ice. When diſſected, however, even at this period, the heart is ſeen alternately contracting and dilating; but at the ſlow rate of fifteen pulſations in a minute. This animal's heart, in its active ſtate, beats 150 ſtrokes in the ſame time. The inteſtines diſcover not the ſmalleſt degree of irritability, even on the application of ſpirit of wine, or oil of vitroil. Nevertheleſs, the animal ſometimes opens his mouth, as if he *wanted to reſpire.*"

M. de Buffon is not anſwerable for our preceding obſervation with reſpect to the *phlogiſtication* of the air; but we find that the hamſter which he had in his keeping, in the *open air*, did not become torpid, though expoſed to a degree of cold, during the winter, probably ſuperior to that which the hamſters endure in a ſtate of nature, at the depth of 3, 4, or 5 feet under the ſurface of the ground. Beſides, according to M. Allamand's curious account of this animal, a hamſter ſhut up in a cage filled with earth and ſtraw, and expoſed to the open air in winter to a degree of cold ſufficient to freeze water, never becomes torpid. But if the cage be ſunk four or five feet under ground, and well ſecured againſt the *acceſs of air*, he becomes, at the end of eight or ten days, as torpid as if he had been ſuffered to remain in his own burrow. If the cage be now brought up to the ſurface, even in the coldeſt weather, the hamſter will awake in a few hours: and on again putting him below the earth, his torpid ſtate will, after a proper interval, return. Warmth nevertheleſs undoubtedly accelerates, and cold retards, his reviviſcence. His temporary death and reſurrection probably depend on theſe two conjointly.

It is curious, ſays M. Allamand, "to obſerve the hamſter paſſing from a torpid to an active ſtate. He firſt loſes the rigidity of his members, and then makes a profound reſpiration, but at long intervals. His legs begin to move, he opens his mouth, and utters diſagreeable and rattling ſounds. After continuing theſe operations for ſome time, he opens his eyes, and endeavours to raiſe himſelf on his legs. But all theſe movements are ſtill reeling and unſteady, like thoſe of a man intoxicated with liquor. He, however, reiterates his efforts, till he is enabled to ſtand on his legs. In this attitude he remains fixed, as if he meant to reconnoitre, and repoſe himſelf after his fatigues.—This paſſage from a torpid to an active ſtate requires more or leſs time, according to the temperature of the air. When expoſed to a cold air, he ſometimes requires more than two hours to awake; and in a more temperate air, he accompliſhes his purpoſe in leſs than one hour. It is probable that this change is produced imperceptibly, when the animal is in his hole; and that he there feels none of the inconveniences which ariſe from a ſudden and forced reviviſcence."

With reſpect to this work, we ſhall only add, that the numerous plates, with which it is illuſtrated, appear to us to be, in general, well executed; and that, as M. de Buffon has not obſerved any ſyſtematic order in his hiſtory of quadrupeds, the tranſlator has ſupplied that defect, by giving an index, in which the animals are arranged, in one column, according to the improved edition of *Mr Pennant's ſynopſis*; the names of the ſame animals being repeated in an oppoſite column, together with references to the particular volumes of his work in which their deſcriptions and figures are to be found. M.

An Eſſay on Epic Poetry; in Five Epiſtles to the Rev. Mr Maſon. With Notes. By William Hayley, Eſq; 10s. 6d. Dodſley.

THE deſign of this poem is not, as might ſeem to be implied in the title, to lay down rules for the compoſition of Epic poetry, but rather, as the author expreſſes it, to remove prejudices that obſtruct the cultivation of Epic writing. Mr Hayley could not, perhaps, have deviſed a more effectual way of ſerving an art, to which his own practice does ſo much honour, than by freeing its principal province from thoſe capricious reſtraints which the tyranny of critical ſyſtem-makers has unneceſſarily laid upon it. So far from its being his deſign

To write receipts how poems may be made,

he reprobates the idea of reſtricting the poet's fancy by mechanical rules. His poem, therefore, is not to be conſidered as a code of laws for the Epic poets, but rather as a poetical proteſt againſt the arbitrary decrees of literary uſurpers. The ſubject is thus introduced:

"Periſh

" Periſh that critic pride, which oft has hurld
Its empty thunders o'er the Epic world;
Which, eager to extend its mimic reign,
Would bind free Fancy in a ſervile chain;
With papal rage the eye of Genius blind,
And bar the gates of Glory on the mind!
Such dark decrees have letter'd Bigots penn'd,
Yet ſeiz'd that honour'd name, the Poet's friend.
But Learning from her page their laws will blot:
Scorn'd be their arrogance! their name forgot!
Th' indignant Bard, abhorring baſe controul,
Seeks the juſt Critic of congenial ſoul.
Say! MASON, Judge and Maſter of the Lyre!
Harmonious Chief of Britain's living Choir,
Say! wilt Thou liſten to his weaker ſtrains,
Who pants to range round Fancy's rich domains;
To vindicate her empire, and diſown
Proud ſyſtem, ſeated on her injur'd throne?
Come! while thy Muſe, contented with applauſe,
Gives to her graceful ſong a little pauſe,
Enjoying triumphs paſt; at leiſure laid
In thy ſweet Garden's variegated ſhade,
Or fondly hanging on ſome favourite Oak
That Harp, whoſe notes the fate of Mona ſpoke,
Strung by the ſacred Druid's ſocial band,
And wiſely truſted to thy kindred hand!
Come! for thy liberal and ingenuous heart
Can aid a Brother in this magic art;
Let us, and Freedom be our guide, explore
The higheſt province of poetic lore,
Free the young Bard from that oppreſſive awe,
Which feels Opinion's rule as Reaſon's law,
And from his ſpirit bid vain fears depart,
Of weaken'd Nature and exhauſted Art!
Phantoms! that literary ſpleen conceives!
Dulneſs adopts, and Indolence believes!
While with advent'rous ſtep we wind along
Th' expanſive regions of Heroic ſong,
From different ſources let our ſearch explain
Why few the Chieftains of this wide domain.
Haply, inſpiriting poetic youth,
Our verſe may prove this animating truth,
That Poeſy's ſublime, neglected field
May ſtill new laurels to Ambition yield;
Her Epic trumpet, in a modern hand,
Still make the ſpirit glow, the heart expand.
Be ſuch our doctrine! our enlivening aim
The Muſe's honour, and our Country's fame!
Thou firſt and faireſt of the ſocial Arts!
Sovereign of liberal ſouls, and feeling hearts,
If, in devotion to thy heavenly charms,
I claſp'd thy altar with my infant arms,
For thee neglected the wide field of wealth,
The toils of int'reſt, and the ſports of health,
Enchanting Poeſy! that zeal repay
With powers to ſing thy univerſal ſway!
To trace thy progreſs from thy diſtant birth,
Heaven's pure deſcendant! dear delight of Earth!
Charm of all regions! to no age confin'd!
The prime ennobler of th' aſpiring mind!"

He then gives a pleaſing fable of the origin of poetry, for which he confeſſes, in a note, that he is indebted to Athenæus:

" Nor will thy dignity, ſweet Pow'r, diſdain
What Fiction utters in her idle ſtrain, [Truth,
Thy ſportive Friend! who, mocking ſolemn
Tells her fond tales of thy untutor'd youth.
As wrong'd Latona (ſo her tale begins)
To Delphos travell'd with her youthful twins;
Th' envenom'd Python, with terrific ſway,
Croſs'd the fair Goddeſs in her deſtin'd way:
The heavenly parent in the wild alarm,
Her little Dian in her anxious arm,
High on a ſtone, which ſhe in terror trod,
Cried to her filial guard, the Archer God,
Bidding, with force that ſpoke the Mother's heart,
Her young Apollo launch his ready dart: [dart:
In meaſur'd ſound her rapid mandate flow'd,
The firſt foundation of the future Ode!
Thus, at their banquets, fabling Greeks rehearſe
The fancied origin of ſacred Verſe:
And though cold Reaſon may with ſcorn aſſail,
Or turn contemptuous from their ſimple tale,
Yet, Poeſy! thy ſiſter Art may ſtoop [group,
From this weak ſketch to paint th' impaſſion'd
Though taſte refin'd to modern Verſe deny
The hackney'd pageants of the Pagan ſky,
Their ſinking radiance ſtill the Canvas warms,
Painting ſtill glories in their graceful forms;
Nor canſt thou envy, if the world agree
To grant thy ſiſter claims denied to thee;
For thee, the happier Art! the elder-born!
Superior rights and dearer charms adorn:
Confin'd, ſhe catches, with obſervance keen,
Her ſingle moment of the changeful ſcene;
But thou, endu'd with energy ſublime,
Unqueſtion'd arbiter of ſpace and time!
Canſt join the diſtant, the unknown create,
And, while Exiſtence yields thee all her ſtate,
On the aſtoniſh'd mind profuſely pour
Myriads of forms, that Fancy muſt adore.
Yet of thy boundleſs power the deareſt part
Is firm poſſeſſion of the feeling heart:
No progeny of Chance, by Labour taught,
No ſlow-form'd creature of ſcholaſtic thought,
The child of paſſion thou! thy lyre ſhe ſtrung,
To her parental notes ſhe tun'd thy tongue;
Gave thee her boldeſt ſwell, her ſofteſt tone,
And made the compaſs of her voice thy own."

The Bard next conſiders the queſtion why Homer, the father of Epic poetry, had no ſucceſſor in Greece. He then takes notice of a remark, though not without diſſenting from it, that has been made by Dr. Warton, — that as criticiſm flouriſhes, Poetry declines. After pointing out the danger of a bigotted acquieſcence in critical ſyſtems, and of the poet's criticiſing his own works, the Epiſtle concludes with a diſplay of the advantages to be derived from the aſſiſtance of friendſhip, and from an attentive ſtudy of the higher poets.

The ſecond Epiſtle is appropriated to the

four principal Epic poets among the ancients, Homer, Apollonius Rhodius, Virgil, and Lucan. It will be almoſt needleſs to ſay, that their reſpective characters are drawn with that admirable truth and preciſion of pencil which ſo eminently mark the animated portraits of this maſterly writer. Not all the volumes that have ever been written on the ſubject, can give a juſter idea of the Mantuan bard than that which is conveyed in the following lines:

"Hail, thou rich Column, on whoſe high-wrought frame
The Roman Muſe ſupports her Epic fame!
Hail, great Magician, whoſe illuſive charms
Gave pleaſing luſtre to a Tyrant's arms,
To Jove's pure ſceptre turn'd his iron rod,
And made the Homicide a Guardian God!
Hail, wond'rous Bard, to Glory's temple led
Thro' paths that Genius rarely deigns to tread;
For Imitation, ſhe whoſe fyren ſong
Betrays the ſkillful, and unnerves the ſtrong.
Preſerving thee on her perfidious ſhore,
Where many a Poet had been wreck'd before,
Led thee to heights that charm th' aſtoniſh'd eye,
And with Invention's heaven in ſplendour vie.
As Rome herſelf, by long unwearied toil,
Glean'd the fair produce of each foreign ſoil;
From all her wide Dominion's various parts
Borrow'd their laws, their uſages, their arts;
Imported knowledge from each adverſe zone,
And made the wiſdom of the world her own:
Thy patient ſpirit thus, from every Bard
Whoſe mental riches won thy juſt regard,
Drew various treaſure; which thy ſkill refin'd
And in the fabric of thy verſe combin'd.
It was thy glory, as thy fond deſire,
To echo the ſweet notes of HOMER's lyre:
But with an art thy hand alone can reach,
An art that has endear'd the ſtrain of each.
So the young Nymph, whoſe tender arms em-
An elder Siſter of enchanting grace, [brace
Though form'd herſelf with every power to
By genuine character and native eaſe, [pleaſe,
Yet fondly copies from her favourite Fair
Her mien, her motion, her attractive air,
Her robe's nice ſhape, her ribband's pleaſing hue,
And every ornament that ſtrikes the view;
But ſhe diſplays, by imitative art,
So quick a ſpirit, and ſo ſoft a heart,
The graceful mimic while our eyes adore,
We think the model cannot charm us more:
Tho' ſeen together, each more lovely ſhews,
And by compariſon their beauty grows."

Mr Hayley, who excels in ſimilies as much, indeed, as he does in almoſt every other requiſite of poetry, has in this laſt excelled himſelf. Though obvious, it is original; and while it throws a ſtrong light on the ſubject it is intended to illuſtrate, it forms, in itſelf, a picture of the moſt exquiſite kind. In the paſſage that immediately follows, their reſpective merits are eſtimated by an appoſite alluſion of a different ſort:

"Some critics, to decide which Bard prevails,
Weigh them like Jove, but not in golden ſcales;
In their falſe balance th' injur'd GREEK they raiſe,
VIRGIL ſinks loaded with their heavy praiſe.
Ingenuous Bard, whoſe mental rays divine
Shaded by modeſt doubts more ſweetly ſhine:
Thou whoſe laſt breath, unconſcious of the wrong,
Doom'd to deſtruction thy ſublimeſt Song;
How dull their incenſe in thy ſight muſt burn,
How muſt thy ſpirit with abhorrence turn
From their diſguſting rites, who at thy ſhrine
Blaſpheme thy Maſter's name, to honour thine!
More equal tribute, in their ſimpler flowers,
The Poets offer to your ſeparate powers;
For all poetic eyes delight to view
Your different forms, and with devotion due
In each the radiant Delphic God they own,
By beauteous Majeſty diſtinctly ſhewn;
But they behold the lofty HOMER ſtand
The bright Coloſſus of the Rhodian land,
Beneath whoſe feet the waves ſubmiſſive roll,
Whoſe towering head appears to prop the pole;
Stupendous Image! grand in every part,
And ſeeming far above the reach of mortal art.
In thee, thou lovely Mantuan Bard, appear
The ſofter features of the Belvidere;
That finiſh'd grace which faſcinates all eyes,
Yet from the copying hand cluſive flies:
Charms ſo complete, by ſuch pure ſpirit warm'd,
They make leſs perfect beauty ſeem deform'd.
O had thy Muſe, whoſe decorating ſkill
Could ſpread rich foliage o'er the leafleſs hill;
Had ſhe, who knew with niceſt hand to frame
The ſweet unperiſhable wreaths of Fame;
Had ſhe, exalted by a happier fate,
Virtue's free Herald, and no Slave of State,
Deck'd worthier ſhrines with her unfading flower,
And given to Freedom what ſhe gave to Power;
Then with more keen delight and warmer praiſe
The world had liſten'd to thy bolder lays;
Perchance had ow'd to thee (a mighty debt)
Verſe where Perfection her bright ſeat had ſet,
Where Art could nothing blame, and Nature nought regret."

In the character of Lucan, which our limits will not allow us to make room for, Mr Hayley has done ample juſtice to a very deſerving, though neglected, poet.

In the third Epiſtle, we have a ſketch of the Northern and Provençal poetry, and the characters of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Epic writers of modern times. He remarks, that at the revival of letters, or rather during the twilight that preceded that event, the poetical attempts were chiefly in Latin. Of the Epic poets during thoſe times, he has given us, in the Notes, a catalogue, with

a ſhort account of their ſeveral performances. After mentioning ſome Latin compoſitions of the Epic kind, which later times have produced, he very juſtly concludes, "the poet, who, in a poliſhed age, prefers the uſe of a dead language to that of a living one, can only expect, and perhaps only deſerves, the attention of a few curious ſequeſtrated ſtudents." The Italian poets that are enumerated are, Dante, Boccace, Arioſto, Triſſino, Taſſo, and the ſuppoſed inventor of the modern heroi-comic poetry, Taſſoni. The Spaniſh poets are Lope de Vega, commonly called the Shakeſpeare of Spain, and Ercilla. This laſt is a name which the Engliſh reader is obliged to Mr Hayley for firſt introducing to his acquaintance. Upon this writer's life and his principal poem, intitled ARAUCANA, of which there is an analyſis, with tranſlations of the moſt ſtriking paſſages, Mr Hayley has expended in his Notes almoſt ſeventy pages. The Epic claims of Portugal are ſupported by Camoens; as are the claims of France, if the Henriade of Voltaire, and a poem on the exploits of Columbus by Madame de Boccage, be excepted, by the Burleſque Epics of Boileau and Greſſet. The Engliſh Epic writers, ſerious and comic, are Chaucer, Spencer, Cowley, Butler, Milton, Dryden, Davenant, Blackmore, Garth, and Pope.

In the fourth Epiſtle are remarks on the ſuppoſed parſimony of nature in beſtowing poetic genius, with an exemplification, in the fate of different poets, of the evils and advantages of cultivating poetry. A parent, who is introduced as ſumming up the diſſuaſives from poetry, naturally falls upon a topic, which has of late much engaged the public attention:

"If changing times ſuggeſt the pleaſing hope,
That Bards no more with adverſe fortune cope;
That in this alter'd clime, where Arts increaſe,
And make our poliſh'd Iſle a ſecond Greece;
That now, if Poeſy proclaims her Son,
And challenges the wreath by Fancy won;
Both Fame and Wealth adopt him as their heir,
And liberal Grandeur makes his life her care;
From ſuch vain thoughts thy erring mind defend,
And look on CHATTERTON's diſaſtrous end.
Oh, ill-ſtarr'd Youth, whom Nature form'd, in vain,
With powers on Pindus' ſplendid height to reign!
O dread example of what pangs await
Young Genius ſtruggling with malignant Fate!
What could the Muſe, who fir'd thy infant frame,
With the rich promiſe of Poetic fame; [frame,
Who taught thy hand its magic art to hide,
And mock the inſolence of Critic pride;
What cou'd her unavailing cares oppoſe,
To ſave her darling from his deſperate foes;
From preſſing Want's calamitous controul,
And Pride, the fever of the ardent ſoul?
Ah, ſee, too conſcious of her failing power,
She quits her nurſling in his deathful hour!
In a chill room, within whoſe wretched wall
No cheering voice replies to Miſery's call;
Near a vile bed, too crazy to ſuſtain
Misfortune's waſted limbs, convuls'd with pain,
On the bare floor, with heaven-directed eyes,
The hapleſs Youth in ſpeechleſs horror lies!
The pois'nous vial, by diſtraction drain'd,
Rolls from his hand, in wild contortion ſtrain'd;
Pale with life-waſting pangs, its dire effect,
And ſtung to madneſs by the world's neglect,
He, in abhorrence of the dangerous art,
Once the dear idol of his glowing heart,
Tears from his Harp the vain deteſted wires,
And in the frenzy of Deſpair expires!"

In the progreſs of the argument ſome compliments, as elegant, indeed, as they are deſerved, are paid to Mr Jones, Mr Maſon, and that accompliſhed poeteſs, Miſs Seward. There is perhaps no part of this poem that takes ſuch hold of the affections as the exquiſitely pathetic concluſion of this epiſtle, in which he mentions himſelf:

"For me, who feel, whene'er I touch the lyre,
My talents ſink below my proud deſire;
Who often doubt, and ſometimes credit give,
When Friends aſſure me that my Verſe will live;
Whom health too tender for the buſtling throng
Led into penſive ſhade and ſoothing ſong;
Whatever fortune my unpoliſh'd rhymes
May meet, in preſent or in future times,
Let the bleſt Art my grateful thoughts employ,
Which ſooths my ſorrow, and augments my joy;
Whence lonely Peace and ſocial Pleaſure ſprings,
And Friendſhip, dearer than the ſmile of Kings!
While keener Poets, querulouſly proud,
Lament the Ills of Poeſy aloud,
And magnify, with Irritation's zeal,
Thoſe common evils we too ſtrongly feel,
The envious Comment and the ſubtle Style
Of ſpecious Slander, ſtabbing with a ſmile;
Frankly I wiſh to make her bleſſings known,
And think thoſe Bleſſings for her Ills atone:
Nor would my honeſt pride that praiſe forego,
Which makes malignity yet more my foe.
If heart-felt pain e'er led me to accuſe
The dangerous gift of the alluring Muſe,
'Twas in the moment when my Verſe impreſt
Some anxious feelings on a Mother's breaſt.
O thou fond Spirit, who with pride haſt ſmil'd,
And frown'd with fear, on thy poetic child,
Pleas'd, yet alarm'd, when in his boyiſh time
He ſigh'd in numbers, or he laugh'd in rhyme;
While thy kind cautions warn'd him to beware
Of Penury, the Bard's perpetual ſnare;

Marking

Marking the early temper of his ſoul,
Careleſs of wealth, nor fit for baſe controul:
Thou tender Saint, to whom he owes much more
Than ever Child to Parent ow'd before,
In life's firſt ſeaſon, when the fever's flame
Shrunk to deformity his ſhrivell'd frame,
And turn'd each fairer image in his brain
To blank confuſion and her crazy train,
'Twas thine, with conſtant love, thro' ling'ring years,
To bathe thy Idiot Orphan in thy tears;
Day after day, and night ſucceeding night,
To turn inceſſant to the hideous ſight,
And frequent watch, if haply at thy view
Departed Reaſon might not dawn anew.
Tho' medicinal art, with pitying care,
Con'd lend no aid to ſave thee from deſpair,
Thy fond maternal heart adher'd to Hope and Prayer:
Nor prayed in vain; thy child from Pow'rs above
Receiv'd the ſenſe to feel and bleſs thy love;
O might he thence receive the happy ſkill,
And force proportion'd to his ardent will,
With Truth's unfading radiance to emblaze
Thy virtues, worthy of immortal praiſe!
Nature, who deck'd thy form with Beauty's flowers,
Exhauſted on thy ſoul her finer powers;
Taught it with all her energy to feel
Love's melting ſoftneſs, Friendſhip's fervid zeal,
The generous purpoſe, and the active thought,
With Charity's diffuſive ſpirit fraught;
There all the beſt of mental gifts the plac'd,
Vigour of Judgement, purity of Taſte,
Superior parts, without their ſpleenful leaven,
Kindneſs to Earth, and confidence in Heaven.
While my fond thoughts o'er all thy merits roll,
Thy praiſe thus guſhes from my filial ſoul;
Nor will the Public with harſh rigour blame
This my juſt homage to thy honour'd name;
To pleaſe that Public, if to pleaſe be mine,
Thy virtues train'd me—let the praiſe be thine.
Since thou haſt reach'd that world where love alone,
Where Love Parental can exceed thy own;
If in celeſtial realms the bleſt may know
And aid the objects of their care below,
While in this ſublunary ſcene of ſtrife
Thy Son poſſeſſes frail and feveriſh life,
If Heaven allot him many an added hour,
Gild it with virtuous thought and mental power,
Power to exalt, with every aim refin'd,
The loveliеſt of the Arts that bleſs mankind!"

This paſſage, at the ſame time that it exhibits the moſt affecting picture of maternal diſtreſs that can well be imagined, records an event which, if as here repreſented, is ſcarcely to be parallelled. There is, ſurely, no other inſtance of the faculties of the mind being ſuſpended "thro' ling'ring years," and afterwards, not only returning, but blazing out with ſuch aſtoniſhing ſplendour!

In the fifth epiſtle, whoſe contents we have barely room to enumerate, he examines the received opinion, that ſupernatural agency is eſſential to the Epic poem, he ſhews the folly and injuſtice of all arbitrary ſyſtems in poetry; and aſſerting that the Epic province is not yet exhauſted, he wiſhes to ſee a national Epic poem ſupplied by the genius of Maſon.

The Notes to this poem form the larger part of the volume, and abound with variety of intereſting matter. M.

The Poetical Works of John Scott, Eſq; 10*s.* 6*d.* Buckland.

TO the anonymous publications of this ingenious poet we have had frequent opportunities of bearing very ample teſtimony. It is with pleaſure we now ſee them acknowledged and collected into a volume; which beſides what have formerly been printed, is enriched by the addition of *Anacreon Eclogues*, *Oriental Eclogues*, *Odes*, *Epiſtles*, *Sonnets*, and *Miſcellaneous Pieces*. Want of room, however, obliges us only to infert from this pleaſing miſcellany the following little ode, which is ſo expreſſive of the philanthropical affections, and the comprehenſive benevolence of the amiable writer.

"I hate that drum's diſcordant ſound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To thoughtleſs youth it pleaſure yields,
And lures from cities and from fields,
To ſell their liberty for charms
Of tawdry lace, and glittering arms:
And when Ambition's voice commands,
To march, and fight, and fall, in foreign lands.

I hate that drum's diſcordant ſound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To me it talks of ravag'd plains,
And burning towns, and ruin'd ſwains,
And mangled limbs, and dying groans,
And widows tears, and orphans moans;
And all that Miſery's hand beſtows,
To fill the catalogue of human woes."

The work is very elegantly printed, and is embelliſhed by a variety of beautiful engravings, particularly a frontiſpiece by Bartolozzi, from a deſign of Angelica Kauffman's.

We wiſh the beautiful little hymn which was printed at the end of the firſt edition of the elegies deſcriptive and moral, had been admitted into the preſent collection. M.

South-Carolina Laws for confiſcating and amercing the Property of Loyaliſts.

[From the Royal Gazette of South Carolina, of Saturday, 13th July 1782.]

To the PRINTERS,

GENTLEMEN,

AFter much difficulty and trouble, I have at length obtained a printed copy of the laws that were made by the aſſembly at Jackſonburgh: I now ſend them to you, with the requeſt, that you will reprint in your paper the two acts which relate to the confiſcation and amercement of the eſtates of the loyaliſts. The cruelty, injuſtice, and iniquity of theſe proceedings are ſufficient reaſons for the rebels deſiring to conceal them; for though Rutledge and Matthews have taken infinite pains to train the people of this country to their purpoſes, they have not yet ſucceeded to their wiſh: They have indeed taught them boldly to plunge daggers into the breaſts of the innocent and unarmed; but they have not yet brought them to ſmile at the bloody deeds of their own hands.

When theſe acts ſhall be publicly and generally known, no one will be at a loſs to diſcover the unprecedented injuſtice of depriving a helpleſs child of his property, becauſe his father had removed to Britain on account of health, or ſome other convenience, before the commencement of the rebellion, and had died there without previouſly obtaining pardon for ſo enormous an offence, from the Governors Rutledge and Matthews; nor will the cruelty appear leſs plain of confiſcating the eſtates of the heirs or deviſees of perſons who had not lived long enough to take part in an unjuſtifiable revolt. I ſhall therefore ſay nothing on theſe meaſures, as it would be as fruitleſs to expoſe their iniquity, as to attempt to increaſe the light afforded by the noon-day ſun. With reſpect, however, to many other perſons whoſe names are ſubjoined to the acts I have mentioned, ſomething muſt be ſaid, to give the world an idea of their ſituation, and to prove that their crime, which is deemed ſo heinous by American rebels, as to merit, with reſpect to ſome, heavy fines on their property, and to others, a total confiſcation with baniſhment, is only their being perſons of honour and probity.

It has been repeatedly, and always juſtly obſerved, that this province was as completely conquered in the year 1780, by his Majeſty's forces, as any country could poſſibly be. The capital, and every other ſtrong poſt in its whole extent, was in their poſſeſſion. All reſiſtance was found ineffectual to ſtop their progreſs, or repreſs their power. Several members of the council, who had left this place while beſieged, in order to keep up the appearance of government in the interior parts of the country, and to raiſe a force, either to relieve the capital, or retake it, ſurrendered themſelves to the mercy of the conquerors, from a conviction of the futility of their ſcheme. Rutledge himſelf, at that time Governor, adviſed many of his adherents to make their ſubmiſſion; and was even known to declare, that he was prevented from taking the ſame ſtep himſelf, by nothing but the dread of not being received.—In this poſture of affairs, what were the inhabitants at large to do? Had they formed a part of an empire, long and univerſally acknowledged independent, they could not have heſitated a moment in ſubmitting on the beſt terms they could obtain. Circumſtanced as they were, the revolted ſubjects of the power which had conquered them, had they not a ſtronger reaſon to ſubmit than if they had been in the former caſe? They certainly had; and no ſophiſtry can explain away, nor falſehood conceal, the force of this ſelf-evident propoſition.

Having fixed, on a firm baſis, one part of my argument, I ſhall immediately paſs to the other. I have maintained, that we were not only at liberty to chuſe a government for ourſelves, when we were deſerted by that under which we had formerly lived, but that we were alſo bound by gratitude, for not being treated as ſubdued rebels, to return to the allegiance we owed to our gracious Sovereign. I *now* maintain, that, as men of private honour and probity, independent of any conſideration of duty or other public tie, we were bound to adhere to the engagements we had entered into with the commanders of his Majeſty's armies.—After the conqueſt of this province, there were two objects in our choice; either to remain priſoners of war, or to become ſubjects to Great Britain. We preferred the latter; but this could not have been through force, as we had an alternative in our power; and a man of honour admits of no neceſſity for doing a wrong action, but what ariſes from compulſion.

compulſion. Having therefore voluntarily eſpouſed a public cauſe, we would have forfeited all pretenſions to integrity and good faith by deſerting it. Such is the plain ſentence of the unbiaſſed feelings of mankind; but plain as it is, it has not been, nor will it be attended to, by the abandoned advocates of rebellion. I muſt therefore meet them on their own ground, and draw the proofs of their condemnation from the precedents they themſelves have eſtabliſhed.

After Gen. Prevoſt had retired from this country in the year 1779, did not Rutledge attempt to bring to puniſhment a number of perſons who had not haſtened to town, when an attack upon it was threatened? And did he not proceed ſo far in this matter, as to bring down with ſorrow to the grave the grey hairs of his old maſter and benefactor; of the man who had ſupported his family, and advanced the money which enabled himſelf to proſecute his ſtudies in England? When Sir Henry Clinton appeared before this place in 1780, was there not a Mr Ballantyne put to death, only on ſuſpicion of his having attempted to join the ſtandard of his Sovereign? After the town was cloſely inveſted, and the rebel force in the country had been diſperſed; when the whole province, except this garriſon, was open to the royal army; if any perſon had deſerted it, would it not have been deemed a baſe and a treaſonable action, and puniſhed as ſuch, if the ſuppoſed offender had been taken? Theſe things no one among them will deny; and if they are granted, will it then be aſſerted, that rebels have a right to demand from us a more ſtrict compliance with our engagements than our lawful Sovereign? that to deſert the former is to be reckoned infamous, and to be puniſhed with death, while a breach of the latter is to be committed with impunity, and even thought juſtifiable? Theſe are queſtions which a man of the moſt common underſtanding would think himſelf affronted by being deſired to anſwer.

As, by remaining firm to our engagements, we have performed what we voluntarily promiſed, and as, by deſerting them, we would have been guilty of perjury and ingratitude, we leave the unprejudiced world to judge, whether our conduct has deſerved of any enemy the ſevere treatment we have received. We have been told that we muſt either become villains, or be ruined in our fortunes: to the latter we have ſubmitted. We truſt, however, in the goodneſs of our Sovereign, and in the repeated promiſes of his ſervants to ſupport and protect us, that it is only for a time we are to be deprived of the enjoyment of what is our own. But however this may be, let no one hereafter be deceived with the pretenſions of American rebels to virtue; but let him impute, and he will then act juſtly, the whole ſeries of their actions to cauſes of which honour formed no part; to the deſire of power, a luſt after the wealth of others, and an enmity to every thing which could remind them of the obligations they lay under to the country from which they ſprung, and which had conducted them to a ſtate of proſperity unknown before in the hiſtory of mankind. It is thus that vain upſtarts firſt ſtrive to forget their ancient benefactors, by aſcribing their ſucceſs in the world to their own merit, and afterwards get rid of the trouble and expence of making grateful returns, by becoming their moſt implacable enemies.

A SUFFERING LOYALIST.

Charleſtown, July 12. 1782.

An ACT for diſpoſing of certain Eſtates, and baniſhing certain Perſons, therein mentioned.

§ 1. WHereas the thirteen Britiſh colonies (now the United States) of America, were, by an act of parliament of Great Britain, paſſed in or about the month of December, in the year of our Lord 1775, declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the Britiſh crown; and by the ſaid act, not only the property of the coloniſts was declared ſubject to ſeizure and condemnation, but divers ſeizures and deſtructions of property having been made after April 19. 1775, and before the making of the ſaid act, ſuch ſeizures and deſtructions were by the ſaid act declared to be lawful; and whereas the good people of theſe States, having not only ſuffered great loſſes and damages by captures of their property on the ſeas by the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, but by their ſeizing and carrying off much property taken on the land: In conſequence of ſuch proceedings of the Britiſh crown, and thoſe acting under its authority, the Honourable Congreſs of the United States, after due and mature conſideration, authoriſed the ſeizing and condemnation of all property found on the ſea, and belonging to the ſubjects of Great Britain, and recom-

mended to the ſeveral ſtates in which ſuch ſubjects had property, to confiſcate the ſame for the public uſe; all political connection between Great Britain and the United States having been diſſolved by the ſeparation of theſe States from that kingdom, and their declaring themſelves free and independent of her [vol. 38. p. 433.]; in purſuance of which recommendation, moſt (if not all) have diſpoſed of ſuch property for the public uſe: And whereas, notwithſtanding this ſtate has forborne even to ſequeſter the profits ariſing from the eſtates of Britiſh ſubjects, the enemy, in violation of the moſt ſolemn capitulations and public engagements, by which the property of individuals was ſecured to them, ſeized upon, ſequeſtered, and applied to their own uſe, not only in ſeveral inſtances the profits of the eſtates, but in other inſtances the eſtates themſelves, of the good citizens of this ſtate, and have committed the moſt wanton and wilful waſte of property, both real and perſonal, to a very conſiderable amount:

And whereas, from a proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton, declaring, that if any perſons ſhould appear in arms, in order to prevent the eſtabliſhment of his Britannic Majeſty's government in this country, ſuch perſons ſhould be treated with the utmoſt ſeverity, and their eſtates be immediately ſeized, in order to be confiſcated: And whereas, from a letter of Lord Rawdon to Lt-Col. Rugeley, declaring, that every militia-man who did not uſe his utmoſt endeavours to apprehend deſerters, ſhould be puniſhed in ſuch a manner as his Lordſhip ſhould think adequate to ſuch offence, by whipping, impriſonment, or being ſent to ſerve his Britannic Majeſty in the Weſt Indies; from Earl Cornwallis's letter to Lt-Col. Cruger, bearing date, Aug. 18. 1780, declaring that he had given orders, that all the inhabitants who had ſubmitted, and who had taken part with their countrymen in the firſt action near Camden, (although ſuch ſubmiſſion was an act of force or neceſſity), ſhould be puniſhed with the greateſt rigour, that they ſhould be impriſoned, and their whole property taken from them or deſtroyed; and that he had ordered, in the moſt poſitive manner, that every militia-man who had borne arms on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, and who had afterwards joined his fellow-citizens, (although he had been compelled to take up arms againſt them), ſhould be immediately hanged, and ordering the ſaid Lt-Col. Cruger to obey theſe directions in the diſtrict which he commanded, in the ſtricteſt manner; and from the general tenor of the enemy's conduct in their wilful and wanton waſte and deſtruction of property as aforeſaid, committing to a cruel impriſonment, and even hanging and otherwiſe putting to death, in cold blood, and in an ignominious manner, many good citizens, who had ſurrendered as priſoners of war; it is evident that it was the fixed determination of the enemy, notwithſtanding their profeſſions to the contrary, to treat this ſtate as a conquered country, and that the inhabitants were to expect the utmoſt severities, and to hold their lives, liberties, and properties ſolely at the will of his Britannic Majeſty's officers:

§ 2. And it is therefore inconſiſtent with public juſtice and policy, to afford protection any longer to the property of Britiſh ſubjects, and juſt and reaſonable to apply the ſame towards alleviating and leſſening the burdens and expences of the war, which muſt otherwiſe fall very heavy on the diſtreſſed inhabitants of this ſtate:

§ 3. *Be it therefore enacted, by the Honourable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives met in General Aſſembly, and by the authority of the ſame,* That all the real eſtates, either in poſſeſſion, reverſion, or remainder of the ſeveral perſons whoſe names are mentioned in the liſt, N° 1. hereunto annexed, known to be ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby veſted in five commiſſioners, to be choſen by ballot by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, and the ſurvivors and ſurvivor of them, and the heirs and aſſigns of ſuch ſurvivor; and they are hereby declared to be fully ſeized and poſſeſſed thereof, for ſuch term as the ſaid perſons ſeverally hold therein, in truſt, and to and for the ſeveral uſes, intents, and purpoſes, herein after mentioned.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid,* That all the perſonal eſtates (debts excepted) of the perſons named in the ſaid liſt, N° 1. ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby veſted in the ſaid commiſſioners, and the ſurvivors and ſurvivor of them, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, who are hereby declared to be fully poſſeſſed thereof, for ſuch term or intereſt as ſuch perſons have reſpectively therein, in truſt, and for the uſes, intents, and purpoſes herein after mentioned.

§ 5.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, ſhall, as ſoon as may be, ſell and diſpoſe of the ſaid eſtates, both real and perſonal, (except as is herein after excepted), at public auction, giving ſix weeks notice of the times and places of intended ſales, on credit of five years, the purchaſe-money to be paid in ſpecie, with intereſt of *7 per cent. per annum*, alſo payable in ſpecie at the expiration of each year; and that they ſhall take bonds, with ſufficient landed ſecurity in this ſtate, for the ſaid purchaſe-money; which bonds and ſecurities ſhall be taken in the name of the treaſurers, in truſt for the uſe of the ſtate, and delivered over by the ſaid commiſſioners to the ſaid treaſurers.

[It then empowers and requires the commiſſioners to execute ſufficient titles and conveyances for veſting the property which may be ſold by them in the perſons who ſhall reſpectively purchaſe the ſame—confiſcates the eſtates, real and perſonal, of the perſons mentioned in liſts N° 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6. and allows all thoſe, being ſubjects of the United States, and friends to the freedom and independence thereof, who have demands againſt the perſons whoſe eſtates are hereby confiſcated, to give in ſtates of the ſame to the commiſſioners, who ſhall report thereon to the legiſlature, that they may direct with reſpect to ſuch creditors, what to juſtice ſhall appertain.]

[*The Liſts above referred to, with the amercing-act, ſhall be inſerted in the Appendix.*]

Remarkable Gallantry of a Sailor

IN the late action with the combined fleets, John Addingbrook, a ſeaman on board the Royal William, received a cannon-ſhot a little below his right hip, which ſevered his thigh from his body, except a ſmall part of the ſkin which it hung by. In this ſituation he was brought into the cock pit: the ſurgeon was endeavouring as much as poſſible to ſoften the rigour of his fate, when a wounded officer and another ſeaman were brought down; on which he ſaid, with the utmoſt compoſure, "Don't regard me; I'm paſt recovery; but do what you can for theſe, who may be ſerviceable again."—He then lay bleeding for about half an hour without uttering a groan, when he heard an officer come down, and call out to the people on the lower gun deck, that the French Admiral had hauled cloſe to the wind, and was making ſail from us; the ſeaman immediately gave three cheers, which he nobly joined them in, and then expired in about ten minutes!

WAR: AN ODE.

By J. H. Wynne, Eſq;

Delirunt Reges.

WHILE heroes pant for Glory's charms,
And ſigh to be with laurels crown'd;
While the ſhrill trumpet calls to arms,
And myriads kindle at the ſound:
Sing we of war—nor, idly vain,
For fierce Bellona pour the lays;
Tho' the employ the muſe's ſtrain,
O deem not that we chaunt her praiſe!

'Twas on a ſad, a luckleſs hour,
What time Aſtrea fled the earth,
(Poſſeſs'd by Jove's uſurping pow'r)
This child of woe receiv'd her birth.
Burſting as from old Aetna's blaze,
The lab'ring globe while earthquake ſhook,
And heav'n obſcur'd its genial rays,
Forth on the world the Fury broke.

The Peſt aſſumes a Goddeſs' name,
Tho' in her train the Fiends combine;
She claims the meed of deathleſs fame,
And boaſts of attributes divine.
The phantom Glory leads the band,
The clarions ſound, the enſigns play;
The files advance at her command,
And falchions glitter on the day.

From bloody fights, on champing ſteeds,
How proud the victor chiefs come on!
Recount their own immortal deeds,
And vaunt of conqueſts greatly won.
But, ah! where-e'er their courſe they bend,
The wounded earth muſt ſtill complain;
Each tie of ſocial bliſs they rend,
And nature bleeds at ev'ry vein.

Behold the widow's, orphan's tears,
While groans to Heav'n inceſſant riſe!
What horror in each face appears,
What ſounds of mourning rend the ſkies!
Warriors, attend!—Receive your praiſe.
'Tis yours to bid theſe ſorrows flow;
Theſe glorious trophies you can raiſe,
Theſe ſcenes of complicated woe!

Melt not your hearts?—'Tis brave, 'tis great,
To own the force of nature's laws:
Methinks you deprecate their fate;
And, pitying, point another cauſe.
Ambition, luſt of boundleſs ſway,
Imperial, royal crimes, have ſpread
Theſe horrid ſcenes, (methinks you ſay)
Peopling the regions of the dead!

Princes attend!—At Pity's call
Relent, and ſheathe the murd'rous blade,
E'en on yourſelves the edge muſt fall,
While low in duſt your chiefs are laid.
Then chain this Fury, break her ſpear,
Extinguiſh her funereal flame;
Chaſe diſcord, rage, deſpair, and fear,
And riſe, by arts of peace, to fame.
The olive wand, ſee Britain wave,
Tho' with the victor-laurel crown'd:

She

She knows to conquer, and to ſave;
Catch the bright glow, ye nations round!
So may rich plenty deck your fields,
So honour'd ſleep your heroes ſlain;
As peace, with all the joys ſhe yields,
Returning, chears each glad domain!

EPILOGUE to the Tragedy of DOUGLAS.

Performed by the young gentlemen at Mr Mavor's Academy, at Woodſtock, Dec. 19. 1782.

Written by Mr MAVOR.

LADIES! I'm come—but not to make you laugh—
Each feeling ſoul ſublimer joys ſhould quaff.
At pity's ſhrine, beſtow the melting tear;
For deeper woe ne'er pierc'd the human ear.
The widow'd mother, and the wretched wife,
For ever weeping, and diſdaining life,
By duty bound, without affection's tie,
Forbid the laſt ſad privilege, to ſigh—
The youthful hero, burſting from the ſhade,
With fate's worſt malice louring o'er his head,
For glory panting with an ardent zeal, [ſteel—
Too early doom'd to meet the murd'rer's
All wake the tend'reſt paſſions of the breaſt,
And give the gen'rous ſoul her richeſt feaſt.
Shall, then, the witty joke, the ill-tim'd tale,
O'er ev'ry virtuous ſentiment prevail;
Each ſoft impreſſion from your minds efface,
And give light mirth to occupy its place?
No! ſenſe forbids—Forbid it, virtue, too!
Go, and each gen'rous ſentiment purſue:
The warm emotions trembling round your heart,
Go, and your bounty to diſtreſs impart;
Relieve the wretched, wipe affliction's tear,
And ſpeak your pity—ye who pity here.
The drama, true to virtue's ſacred laws,
Holds up her mirror, and ſupports her cauſe;
By fictious ſcenes of intereſting woe,
Lights up compaſſion's animating glow;
Or charms the ſoul with vaſt, heroic deeds,
And ev'ry gen'rous aim awakes, and feeds.
Or, painting vice with all we can deteſt,
Eternal torture gnawing at its breaſt,
From ſpecious bliſs deters the ductile mind,
And points the ſting that pleaſure leaves behind.
Such is the end, the aim of tragic pow'r;
Not the bare ſolace of the vacant hour:
Be ſuch its force on all who heard to-night,
To warn from vice, or virtuous deeds excite.
So may each youth, for whom the muſe muſt bear
A parent's fondneſs, and a guardian's care,
Than blooming Douglas meet a happier fate,
And ev'ry bleſſing on their lives await!
So may each fair, who heav'd the heartfelt ſigh,
And felt the tear of pity in her eye,
The tender mother, and the faithful wife,
Taſte ev'ry tranſport of the happieſt life;
In virtue only Lady Randolph know,
And never, never, feel her poignant woe!

A WISH AT PARTING.

By the Rev. Mr Mavor.

AROund my fair may ev'ry joy attend, [ſend!
That love ſincere can wiſh, or Heav'n can
On ev'ry ſtep may guardian angels wait,
And watch thy early morn, and ev'ning late!
May friendſhip's ſacred power, and ſocial love,
And every ſweet thy boſom can approve,
Smile on thy heart, and all their influence ſhed,
While diſtance parts me from my deareſt maid!
In happy white may all thy moments flow!
So ſhall I leſs the pangs of abſence know;
So ſhall my days with brighter luſtre ſhine,
For in thy happineſs is center'd mine!
Yet if, when friends retire, and ſilence reigns,
One ſigh ſhall ſpeak thy pity for my pains;
That ſigh alone would all my care repay, [ſtay.
And ſoothe the heart that mourns its charmer's

EPIGRAM on Biſhop BURNET's *and Mr* ECHARD's *Hiſtories.*

By the late Mr MATTHEW GREEN *of the Cuſtomhouſe.*

GIL's Hiſtory appears to me
Political Anatomy,
A caſe of ſkeletons well done,
And malefactors every one.
His ſharp and ſtrong inciſion-pen
Hiſtorically cuts up men,
And does with lucid ſkill impart
Their inward ails of head and heart.
LAURENCE proceeds another way,
And well-dreſs'd figures does diſplay;
His characters are all in fleſh,
Their hands are fair, their faces freſh;
And from his ſweet'ning art derive
A better ſcent than when alive:
He wax-work made to pleaſe the ſons,
Whoſe fathers were Gil's ſkeletons.

EPITAPH, BY A DAUGHTER*.

Taken from a Tombſtone in St Pancras Church-yard.

AH! ſhade rever'd! this frail memorial take,
'Tis *all*, alas! thy ſorrowing child can make,
On this faint ſtone to mark thy parent worth,
And *claim the ſpot* that holds thy ſainted earth!
This clay-cold ſhrine—the corpſe enſhrouded here,
This holy hillock bath'd with many a tear,
Theſe kindred flowers that on thy boſom grow,
Fed by the ſacred duſt that ſleeps below;
Ev'n theſe rude brambles that embrace thy head,
And this green ſod, that forms thy ſacred bed,
Are richer, *dearer*, to this filial heart,
Than all the monuments of proudeſt art;
Yet, yet a little, and thy child ſhall come,
To join a mother in this decent tomb;
This only ſpot, of all the world, is mine,
And ſoon my duſt, ſweet ſaint, ſhall ſleep with thine.

* *Suppoſed to be Mrs H——r, of Covent-Garden Theatre.*

THE

THE BRITISH SALAMANDERS,

A Ballad on the Siege of Gibraltar.

OLD GIB's reliev'd, with care away,
And ſafe return'd the fleet is,
And truly may each Briton ſay,
In ELLIOT no deceit is;
And ſince the fall of ancient Troy,
The pride of Greece to mention,
No ſiege like this did e'er employ
The wond'ring world's attention.
Duke Crillon, to the Crown of Spain
His ſervices who tender'd,
Preſum'd the day to mention, when
The fort would be ſurrender'd.
But this impenetrable rock,
For three long years and more,
Unhurt has ſtood the Bourbon ſhock,
And ſtill defies their power.
No ſcene could more attention draw,
Fond hope did all inſpire,
And many thouſands went, and ſaw
The atmoſphere on fire.
The Grandees who the hoſt ſurvey'd
Were ſtruck with melancholy,
And weeping ſtood to ſee them made
The ſacrifice of folly.
When all in flames their batteries
Were floating on the waters,
Mount Ætna never pour'd a blaze
More dreadful to ſpectators.
What mortal can ſuch uſage brook?
The Dons, and all around them,
The garriſon for *Devils* took,
But *Salamanders* found them.
The Walloon guards, when red-hot balls
From ELLIOT's guns were pour'd,
Look'd wiſhful at his ſtubborn walls,
And mercy thus implor'd;
"'Twixt fire and water who can live?
I fear we all ſhall loſt be;
Your help we crave, aſſiſtance give,
Or burnt or drown'd we muſt be."
Humanity attends the brave,
By Britons ever cheriſh'd;
And many lives did CURTIS ſave,
Which otherwiſe had periſh'd.
The Count d'Artois, till now cock-ſure,
His tone began to alter,
And vow'd he'd never viſit more
The ſiege of old GIBRALTAR.
From Cadiz Bay Cordova rode,
The waves in fury ſmiting,
The Britiſh fleet he dodg'd, but ſhow'd
No appetite for fighting.
'Gainſt pow'rful odds, for bloody ſcenes
Our tars were all in motion;
A proof that Britain ſtill maintains
Her empire o'er the ocean.
At ELLIOT's name (which none conceal)
Each Briton is delighted,
And foreigners a pleaſure feel
To hear his deeds recited.
Then honour pay, with glaſs in hand,
The braveſt of commanders,
Forgetting not his veteran band,
The Britiſh SALAMANDERS.

PROLOGUE to the BEST BIDDER, *a new Farce.*

Written by Capt. TOPHAM.

Spoken by Mr PALMER.

WOE to the man, who, midſt the ſtorms of life,
Hath prov'd that worſt of ſtorms—a ſcolding wife!
Woe to the man, who, toiling for the ſtate,
Hath borne the buffet of each long debate!—
The call to order,—Sir,—I riſe to prove!
I'm up—I'm down—I will—I will *not* move!
But worſe than woe to him! who, baited here,
Finds nought but catcal ſounds aſſail his ear.—
Off! off!—go on—encore! no more to-night!
Apology? over with him!—'Tis over with him quite!
From all theſe dire alarms that ſhock our days,
None feels ſo ſorely as pilgarlic Bayes. [clack
The wedded wight, whoſe faithful conſort's
Still braves his ſilence with renew'd attack,
May, when the tumult of ſome months is o'er,
By one kind ſtroke of fate be dinn'd no more.
The hunted miniſter may 'ſcape the chace,
And loſe at once his ſtuff'rings and his place:
But the poor caitiff bard, when hunted down
By that quick-ſcented pow'rful pack—the Town,
In vain to hide the wounds of ſport may try,
His ears ſtill vibrate with the awful cry;
Or ſhould he, barely 'ſcap'd with life, retire
To his lone garret, and—his want of fire,
Th' approaching dawn, to chaſe his laſt night's vapours,
Brings friendly counſel in the morning papers,
Fore'd puns!—vile plot!—no wit! ſcenes ſeen before!
—We adviſe the gentleman to write no more.
Our bard, to-night, altho' not quite ſo poor,
Still wants the art to make his labour ſure;
Tho' on theſe boards he ſtrove with favour'd toil
To diſſipate your cares, and wake your ſmile,
Here, tho' his works ſtood tolerably well,
He built on other ground, and there he fell.
Myſelf—a diſmal witneſs, can relate
The dire diſaſters of his doleful fate.
Briſk beaux I ſaw with critic belles engage,
An active audience, and a paſſive ſtage;
Apples and oranges were all we had—
Sad *fruits* of writing—when the writing's ſad!
But if again the culprit you receive,
And bid our prodigal return and live,
For foreign follies he no more will roam;
Some follies ſurely may be found at home.
The pride of family, the thirſt of power,
Spleen's jaundic'd day, and Faſhion's idle hour,
Have ſometimes ſullied, with ſucceſsful art,
The native luſtre of the Engliſh heart.
Theſe to correct, ſhall be our author's aim,
Old *German Barons** henceforth he'll diſclaim,
Purſue new meaſures to engage your favour,
And bid *Kinkvervankotſdarſprakengotchdern* ſleep for ever!

* *Mr Andrews, the author of the* Beſt Bidder, *wrote a farce, intitled* The German Baron, *founded on Lady Craven's Modern Anecdote of the family of the Kinkvervankotſdarſprakengotchderns, which was damned at the Hay-Market theatre two ſeaſons ago.*

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

AMERICA.

PETITION *of the* MERCHANTS *and other* CITIZENS *of Charleſtown who have ſettled there, and entered into commercial Engagements ſince May* 12. 1780, *to* GEN. ALEXANDER LESLIE, *Commander of his Majeſty's Troops in the Southern Diſtrict, &c. &c. Dated Aug.* 9. 1782; *together with his Anſwers thereto, dated, Head-quarters, Charleſtown, Aug.* 10. 1782.

GENTLEMEN,

IN conſequence of a petition being yeſterday preſented to Gen. Leſlie, ſigned by you, as a committee of the Merchants and others, inhabitants of Charleſtown, I am directed by the General to give the following anſwer; and that it may be as clearly underſtood as poſſible, I have copied your Petition, giving each Requiſition contained therein, the General's Anſwers as they appear in ſucceſſion.

Requiſition 1. That whereas it is announced that his Majeſty's troops will be ſpeedily withdrawn, your Petitioners requeſt to be informed, if any proviſion or ſtipulation has been made for their ſecurity with the American executive power? —*Anſ.* No proviſion has been made for their ſecurity.

2. That if, under the idea of evacuation, it may not be in your Excellency's power to undertake any treaty in behalf of your Petitioners for their future protection, when abandoned by his Majeſty's troops, they beg your Excellency's countenance and permiſſion for deputing a part of their body for the purpoſe of propoſing terms to Gen. Greene and Gov. Matthews, the reſult whereof will enable them to determine what conduct may be moſt eligible to adopt in their preſent diſtreſſed ſituation. — *Anſ.* The General does not object to their deputing a part of their body to propoſe terms to Gen. Greene and Gov. Matthews, provided every tranſaction, before its being finally ſettled, be made known to him.

3. In the event of your Petitioners obtaining leave to continue in this province until they have collected their debts, and realized them in produce, they earneſtly intreat, that your Excellency will uſe your influence to procure for them ſuch protection (where the Britiſh laws are defective), that their property, imbarked from hence to Britiſh ports, may not be liable to capture.—*Anſ.* Applications ſhall be made to his Majeſty's commiſſioners for the neceſſary paſſports.

4. That as large ſums are owing to your Petitioners from the officers of the army whoſe accounts remain unſettled from this unhappy event not being expected, they requeſt your Excellency's interference to order immediate payment, or ſuch ſecurity to be given as ſhall be ſatisfactory to your Petitioners.—*Anſ.* Gen. Leſlie wiſhes to give every proper aſſiſtance towards their procuring payment of officers debts; but muſt obſerve, that their commiſſioners have been in general conſidered as ſecurity for ſuch debts.

5. That the mode adopted by the Board of Police, upon application made to them for the recovery of debts, being inadequate to the preſent exigency, they pray that your Excellency will be pleaſed to direct a more ſummary and effectual relief in the diſtribution of juſtice, ſuited to their preſent neceſſities.—*Anſ.* Gen. Leſlie does not think it adviſeable at preſent to make any alteration in the mode of diſtributing juſtice by the Board of Police.—— I am, Gentlemen, &c.

J. WEMYSS.
Dep.-Adj.-Gen.

Committee. Meſſ. R. Norris, W. Smith, M. Harris, H. Shootbred, E. J. Collet, J. Thomſon, J. Lawſon, W. Scarborough, Tho. Stewart, Seth Forſter.

MEMORIAL *and* PETITION *of ditto* MERCHANTS *and other* CITIZENS *of Charleſtown, &c. to his Excellency* JOHN MATTHEWS, *Eſq; Governor of the State of South Carolina, &c. &c. &c. and to the Honourable the Members of the Privy Council of the ſaid State; together with their Anſwers thereto,*

SHEW,

THAT your Memorialiſts, at and ſince the above period, have imported a variety of merchandiſe and effects, to a very great amount, part of which have been ſold to the inhabitants of this ſtate indiſcriminately; and that a conſiderable quantity ſtill remains on hand.

That your Memorialiſts being informed, by public notification, that the Britiſh army is about to remove from hence, and it being ſignified by Gen. Leſlie's proclamation, that ſhipping will be provided to carry off the goods and effects of all ſuch perſons as wiſh to withdraw themſelves and property from hence, they took this matter into conſideration, and, upon

upon due and mature deliberation, came to the reſolution of requeſting Gen. Leſlie to allow them permiſſion (to which he has acceded) of offering to your Excellency and Council the following propoſitions.

1. That your Petitioners be permitted to remain in the ſtate for the term of eighteen months, from the evacuation of the garriſon, under a promiſe of full and ample protection in their perſons and property, for the purpoſe of ſelling and diſpoſing of all ſuch merchandiſe and other effects as they may have upon hand; and that in the ſale and diſpoſal of ſuch goods and effects, they ſhall have aſſurances that they will be permitted to act perfectly as free agents; that is to ſay, That they ſhall not be obliged to ſell their goods under any ſpecial reſtrictions, but that they be allowed to diſpoſe of them freely and voluntarily; and that they have leave to covenant and agree for the payment of the goods ſo ſold, either in produce, or in ſuch other way as they may ſee fit.—*Anſ.* That the petitioners ſhall be permitted to remain in the ſtate for the term of *ſix months* from the evacuation of the town. All the reſt of this propoſition is granted.

2. That your Memorialiſts be allowed to collect all debts due to them, and to call upon all perſons, ſubjects of this ſtate, or others, for the completion of any contracts or other engagements entered into by them unto your Memorialiſts ſince May 12. 1780, or to be entered into within the ſaid terms; and in order to effect this end and object, that they ſhall have a right to commence actions in the courts of juſtice, and to take every other ſtep that may be found neceſſary, without any impediment, hindrance, or moleſtation whatever.—*Anſ.* That they ſhall be allowed to collect all debts due to them, and to call upon all perſons, citizens of this ſtate, or others, for the completion of any contracts, or other engagements entered into by them ſince the 12th of May 1780, or to be entered into by them within the ſaid term of ſix months; but in no caſe ſhall they be permitted to ſue any citizen of this ſtate for any debt heretofore or hereafter to be contracted, unleſs by the conſent of the legiſlature of this ſtate.

3. That your Memorialiſts ſhall have free leave, at any time they may ſee fit, within the above period, to charter or purchaſe veſſels here, or elſewhere, to remove them with their effects, either to any port of the Britiſh dominions, or to other place or places, in flags, to be protected againſt the cruiſers, either belonging to the United States of America, or to powers in alliance with them.—*Anſ.* That flags ſhall be granted to the Petitioners (for their perſons) to depart at any time within the ſix months; but no individual ſtate has a right to grant flags to protect the property of an enemy on the high ſeas.—All remittances muſt be made to neutral ports.

4. That your Memorialiſts, conſidering themſelves perfectly in a neutral ſtate, ſtipulate that they may be exempted from all military or other public ſervices, duties or impoſts, during the term aforeſaid; and that they, on their part, do engage to demean themſelves as neutrals, in every part of their conduct, during their reſidence in this ſtate.—*Anſ.* That the petitioners, during the term aforeſaid, ſhall be exempted from all military or public ſervices, duties, or impoſts.

5. Whereas ſome of your Memorialiſts have reaſon to expect veſſels and cargoes being ſent to them, which may have been ſhipped, either from Britain, the Weſt Indies, or ſome other ports, before the intention of evacuating this town was generally known; all ſuch veſſels deſtined for this port, and arriving on this coaſt, within ſix months after the departure of the Britiſh army, ſhall, with their cargoes, be exempted from capture by American cruiſers, and be conſidered in every reſpect on the ſame footing with their goods in town.—*Anſ.* The ſtate is incompetent to the admiſſion of this article.

6. Such of your Memorialiſts as have occupied houſes ſequeſtered by Earl Cornwallis, or other officers of the Britiſh army, the rents whereof have been paid to Mr Cruden, ſhall not be called upon to pay the rents a ſecond time to the proprietors: And all and every your Petitioners rights and claims, in and upon landed and perſonal property in this town and ſtate, ſhall be admitted as good and valid, and that they ſhall have full power and lawful authority to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame.—*Anſ.* This article inadmiſſible.

Laſtly. The above propoſitions being founded upon the principles of juſtice, equity, and reciprocal advantage, your Memorialiſts expect, that if it be agreed to, his Excellency the Governor and

Council of State do pledge themſelves, and the public faith, for the full completion of the ſeveral articles herein ſtipulated, agreeable to the true intent, ſpirit, and meaning thereof.—*Anſ.* That the Petitioners ſhall be admitted to the foregoing benefits, on condition that they do nothing injurious to the intereſt of this ſtate, the United States, or their allies; and whoſoever ſhall violate this article, ſhall forfeit his goods and effects, ſecured by the above articles, and ſhall be obliged to quit the ſtate immediately.

The public faith is hereby pledged for the faithful performance of the foregoing articles. JOHN MATTHEWS.

Uxbridge, Aſheley River, Aug. 14.

MEMORIAL *and* PETITION *of ditto* MERCHANTS *and* CITIZENS *of Charleſtown, &c. to the Hon. Maj.-Gen.* GREENE, *Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States in the Southern Diſtrict, &c. &c.; together with his Anſwer,*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT they are induced, from the ſituation of public affairs, to preſent to his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable the Privy Council of State, a Memorial and Petition, of which they have the honour to incloſe your Excellency a copy.

Your Petitioners preſume, upon your Excellency's magnanimity and acknowledged benevolence of character, as well as on the propriety and juſtice of their requiſition, that they will be honoured with your Excellency's patronage and influence in their behalf, and receive ſuch confirmation of their propoſals as ſhall be deemed ſatisfactory and agreeable to thoſe they have the honour, on this occaſion, to repreſent; and they will, as in duty bound, always pray.

Charleſtown, Aug. 10.

Reply of the Committee to Gov. Matthews's Anſwers.

Charleſtown, Aug. 20. SIR, Immediately upon the return of the deputies of our committee from the country, your Excellency's anſwer to our propoſitions were laid before the merchants.

We are ſorry to ſay, that they were found ſo much ſhort of what was expected, and ſo inadequate to the ſecurity, that gentlemen in buſineſs, poſſeſſing large property, conceive themſelves intitled to, that by far the greateſt part, almoſt the whole, have abſolutely and finally determined to go away with the Britiſh troops, and carry with them their effects.

But as there are ſtill among the number of your Excellency's Petitioners ſome who wiſh to remain in this country, and as they conceive it the intereſt of the ſtate to encourage ſuch diſpoſition, they take the liberty of making the following obſervations, which, if conſidered by your Excellency, and amended to their wiſhes, will finally reſolve them to remain with their property among the ſubjects of this ſtate.

1. The term of ſix months is requeſted to be extended, as it will not be ſufficient for them to ſettle their affairs, or to ſell and diſpoſe of their property, as, by being deprived of ſuing for contracts that they may enter into, will oblige your Excellency's Petitioners to ſell for ready money, or produce only, and effectually prevent their giving credit; and becauſe, if peace is not made by that time, it would by many be eſteemed a hardſhip to be obliged to bear arms after ſo ſhort a period.

2. They conſent to be reſtricted from ſuing the inhabitants of the country, (unleſs by the permiſſion of the legiſlature); but the loſs and inconvenience would be great; and, they preſume, the good of the ſtate no wiſe promoted, by preventing ſuits againſt individuals reſiding in town, many of whom, ſhop-keepers, and others, availing themſelves of the confuſion of the times, have, and will continue, from baſe and unjuſtifiable motives, to retain your Petitioners property from them, to their very great prejudice.

3. They accede to the third article, upon an extenſion of time being granted, or a flag to protect their property, as well as their perſons, at any period they chuſe to depart; and they beg leave to remark, that flags have been granted at Savannah, by the ſtate of Georgia, to the merchants there, which cover their property to a Britiſh port, not only from the cruiſers of the ſtate itſelf, but from the cruiſers of all the United States: Therefore, as your Petitioners intend to merit from their conduct every commercial indulgence, they hope to be conſidered in this point, as far as it may be in the power of the ſtate to grant. And if any of your Petitioners ſhould be inclined to leave the ſtate at or before the time limited, they humbly intreat your Excellency to grant them permiſſion to appoint attornies,

attornies, with liberty to tranſact their buſineſs to all intents and purpoſes the ſame as if perſonally preſent.

4. The fourth article agreeable.

5. If the ſtate is incompetent to the admiſſion of this article, in its full extent and meaning, ſurely it is not ſo in the caſe, where a veſſel of your Petitioners ſhall have the good fortune to arrive ſafe in port; and they conceive it would be cruel, that boats, or privateers, from the harbour, ſhould be allowed, from the knowledge of ſuch circumſtances, to watch the arrival of any veſſels, and perhaps capture them in ſight of, or within the bar.

It is not poſſible the ſtate can entertain a wiſh to ruin individuals.

6. This is eſteemed by many very ſevere; it is retaliating upon and puniſhing the innocent. Living under a Britiſh government, abſolute in its dictates, and conceiving itſelf maſter of this country, the citizen was compelled to every ſubmiſſion, and that of paying rents to the commiſſioners of ſequeſtered eſtates was among the many other things in vain complained of, and remonſtrated againſt. Real property, which your Petitioners may have derived by order of the Board of Police, they will, if found neceſſary, be willing to relinquiſh upon a refund of the money paid the ſheriff, or the payment of the debt by virtue of which it was acquired. But property fairly purchaſed, and a valuable conſideration paid for, and ſold with the will and conſent of the proprietors, they hope will not be violated; and in all caſes where they are creditors on confiſcated property, or have, in default of payment, been under the neceſſity of accepting ſecurities from a debtor, they likewiſe expect will be guaranteed and ſecured to them.

When your Excellency ſhall have peruſed theſe obſervations, your Petitioners flatter themſelves with ſoon receiving ſuch anſwer as will finally determine them to ſtay.

They, in their own minds, are confident of having requeſted nothing but what is perfectly juſt relative to themſelves, and that they hope is evidently conſiſtent with the ſtate to grant.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Uxbridge, Aſheley River, Aug. 23. SIR, After the matureſt conſideration of the reply of the Committee repreſenting the Merchants and other Citizens of Charleſtown, of the 20th inſtant, to my anſwer to their Memorial of the 10th inſtant, and a reconſideration of that anſwer, I have to inform you, that as my anſwer ſtill appears to me to be founded on the principles of juſtice and liberality, I cannot be perſuaded to recede from it; but as the reply contains matter not brought into view in the Memorial, I have acceded to ſuch parts as appear to be conſiſtent with juſtice and propriety, and which is contained in the incloſed papers.——I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Mr M. J. Harris.

Anſ. to the Reply of the Committee, above referred to.

Anſ. to Art. 3. They may be permitted to clear out their veſſels from any port within this ſtate to any foreign port, except the ports of the dominions of Great Britain. They may be permitted to appoint attornies, agreeable to their requeſt.

Anſ. to Art. 5. This article cannot be granted, as it is contrary to an act of Congreſs.

Anſ. to Art. 6. The whole of this article contains matter for judicial inquiry.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Uxbridge, Aug. 23.

IN the ſupplement to the Paris Gazette of Oct. 29. an account is given of an expedition to Hudſon's Bay by a ſmall French ſquadron under the command of Capt. de la Perouſe. This ſquadron conſiſted of the Sceptre of 74 guns, and two frigates, L'Aſtree and L'Engageante, under the command of the Chevalier de Langle and the Sieur de Joille, having on board a detachment of 250 land forces, with 2 eight-inch mortars, 300 ſhells, and 4 field-pieces. They ſailed from Cape François on the 31ſt of May, and on the 17th of July arrived at the mouth of the Straits, where they ſoon found themſelves entangled in the ice, and in the utmoſt danger. The navigation there was in every reſpect new, and they had neither charts nor pilots. With great difficulty they reached Fort Prince of Wales, which ſurrendered at diſcretion on the firſt ſummons. A prodigious quantity of merchandize was found in the fort, the ordnance was in the beſt condition, and all the magazines were covered with lead. They loaded what ever they liked, and ſet fire to the reſt; and having taken the governor and garriſon on board, and ſupplied the ſavages with plenty of powder, ſhot, and

proviſions, they ſet ſail for Fort York, at the mouth of Nelſon's river, where they found as little reſiſtance as before, except from the tempeſts with which they were attacked, their ignorance of the coaſts, the danger of landing, and the difficulty of acceſs by reaſon of the natural ſituation of the fort. Theſe ſurmounted, the garriſon opened the gates on the firſt ſummons, but not without capitulation. There was now no time to be loſt; and as ſoon as every thing valuable was embarked, the fort ſet on fire, and proviſion made for the people that were left behind by capitulation, on Aug. 31. they weighed anchor, having on board the three governors of Forts Prince of Wales, York, and Severn, the latter a ſmall fort within York diſtrict, which was left undemoliſhed. The commandant of this expedition eſtimates the loſs to the company between ten and twelve millions of livres, about 500,000 l. Engliſh.

Stromneſs, in Orkney, Oct. 28. On the 24th current, the ſhip King George, one of the Hudſon's Bay ſhips, arrived here, after a tedious paſſage from York Fort, in Hudſon's Bay; and brings information, that a few days after ſhe had arrived there, and had got on board about two thirds of her cargo, a French 74 gun ſhip called Le Sceptre, and two large frigates, made their appearance a ſmall diſtance from the place where the King George lay, and landed ſome hundreds of troops. As the French ſhips were lying without Capt. Fowler's veſſel, he was obliged to cut his cable in the night-time, and went to ſea, and by that means eſcaped being taken. On the day following his arrival here, the Prince Rupert, Capt. Chriſtopher, another of the company's ſhips, and a ſloop which had been at Churchill and Severn, in Hudſon's Bay, alſo arrived here, and brought certain accounts, that the ſame French ſhips appeared off Churchill about the beginning of Auguſt laſt, had landed about 600 or 700 troops, and had taken and deſtroyed Churchill Fort, after taking away the furs and other articles, the cargo the Prince Rupert was going for, and carried away the people in the fort as priſoners of war. They alſo bring accounts, that York Fort had ſurrendered after Capt. Fowler left it; and that the French troops blew it up, and made the people of that fort priſoners of war alſo. The Prince Rupert was chaſed by one of the French frigates for nineteen hours, and very narrowly eſcaped being taken.

WEST INDIES.

LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 30.

Copy of a letter from Archibald Campbell, Eſq; Governor of Jamaica, to the Earl of Shelburne, dated, Jamaica, Oct. 10. 1782, *received at the office of the Rt Hon. T. Townſhend, Nov.* 19.

"*Jamaica, Oct.* 10. My LORD, I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that the plan which I projected, for defeating the Spaniards in their attack upon the Britiſh ſettlers and Muſquito Indians at Cape Gracias a Dios, has ſucceeded equal to my moſt ſanguine expectations.

Capt. John Campbell, of the Wanks-River diſtrict, who had collected 150 able negroes for the purpoſe of haraſſing the Spaniſh garriſon ſtationed at Black River, continued with unremitting aſſiduity, from July 14. to annoy the enemy, and narrow the limits of their poſts to the eaſtward, till, by a judicious movement of his whole corps to the weſtward, he paſſed their centinels unnoticed, got cloſe, on the night of Aug. 23. to Cape-River Fort, (lately Fort Dalling), and, by a very gallant aſſault, carried it with the loſs of two men only. Sixty-five Spaniards were killed on the ſpot, nine taken priſoners, moſtly wounded, and about forty eſcaped by flight. Three field-pieces braſs, three field-pieces iron, one cohorn, and one garriſon-piece, with a quantity of ammunition, and one ſtand of colours, fell into the hands of the aſſailants, who deſtroyed the works, and retreated to their former ground.

This ſucceſs, together with repeated ſkirmiſhes, in which the enemy met with conſiderable loſs, contributed to render the Spaniards at Black River an eaſy conqueſt to the force then in motion againſt them.

On Aug. 28. the little army formed at Cape Gracias a Dios, conſiſting of eighty American rangers under Maj. Campbell, 500 ſhoremen, free people of colour, and negroes, and 600 Muſquito Indians, under their reſpective chiefs, who had elected for their leader Lt-Col. Deſpard, (captain in the 79th regiment), reached the mouth of Plantain River, about ſeven leagues to the eaſtward of the enemy.

On the 30th the troops arrived at Black-River Bluff, oppoſite to the eaſtern block-houſe, when the enemy diſpatched a flag to inquire who they were and what they wanted. A ſummons to ſurrender the

Spaniſh

Spaniſh poſts, troops and artillery, to his Britannic Majeſty's forces, was ſent to the commandant in reply; and, after ſome altercation, the garriſon, conſiſting of twenty-ſeven officers and 715 rank and file, chiefly of the regiment of Guatimala, thought fit to lay down their arms as priſoners of war, ſtipulating to be conducted to Omoa in the moſt convenient and expeditious manner. With this detachment were taken 1 ſtand of colours, 2 twelve pounders, 7 ſix pounders, 11 four pounders, iron, 4 four pounders braſs, 1 eight-inch howitzer, and 1000 firelocks, which, together with the artillery in Fort Dalling, amount to 31 pieces of cannon, 1 cohorn, 1 howitzer, 1000 firelocks, a quantity of ammunition, and 2 ſtand of colours.

I have likewiſe the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that the day after the Spaniſh troops laid down their arms at Black River, a polacre of 16 guns, loaded with proviſions for the Spaniſh garriſon at that poſt, was taken by one of Capt. Parry's ſquadron. This polacre had alſo ſome money on board, and 100 ſoldiers as a reinforcement for Truxilla.

I think it my duty to inform your Lordſhip, that Col. Deſpard has expreſſed to me his obligations to Capt. Parry, commanding his Majeſty's ſhips of war on that expedition, for his ready co-operation and aſſiſtance; and I think it alſo a juſtice due to Lt-Col. Deſpard, to expreſs my acknowledgements to him, for having chearfully, at the requeſt of the ſhoremen and Indians, taken the command of the land forces, when he was merely on that coaſt with a view to recover part of his baggage, which had eſcaped the enemy's hands at Rattan.

The zeal of the gentlemen and ſettlers on the ſhore, the forward ſpirit of the rangers, and the chearful alacrity of the Muſquito chiefs and Indians, merit every commendation.

The buſineſs of the ſhore being over, I have directed Odell's rangers to return immediately to Jamaica; and I can aſſure your Lordſhip, that the Britiſh ſettlers and friendly Indians on that coaſt, have, for this ſeaſon, a fair proſpect of enjoying their plantations in tranquillity; while the Spaniards, who have been at an immenſe expence and fatigue, have loſt the fruits of their coſtly and laborious exertions.

Capt. Thomas, of his Majeſty's ſhip Reſource, who can inform your Lordſhip of the ſtate of matters in this quarter, will have the honour of preſenting to you the Spaniſh colours taken at Cape-River fort, and the works of Black River, which I beg may be laid at his Majeſty's feet. I have the honour to be, &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL."

By the articles of capitulation the ſacred veſſels and ornaments belonging to divine worſhip are reſerved untouched; the garriſon are to ſurrender priſoners of war, are to be conducted to Omoa in the moſt convenient and expeditious manner, and are not to ſerve againſt Britain till exchanged, or againſt any part of the Muſquito Shore during the war. None of the troops are to be plundered. The officers are allowed their ſide-arms and one ſervant each. All public ſtores, artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. are to be delivered up to commiſſaries appointed to receive them. All property found at Black River, including ſlaves, &c. taken from the Engliſh inhabitants on the capture of that place, ſhall be delivered up, that they may be reſtored to the proper owners. The capitulation is ſigned Aug. 31.

The ſhips employed in this expedition, it is ſaid, returned to Jamaica on the 4th of October.

EAST INDIES.

LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 30.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 30. Lieut. Alexander Allen (commander of his Majeſty's armed tranſport the Royal Charlotte) arrived at this office yeſterday with letters from Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Eaſt Indies, of which the following are extracts.

Sir E. Hughes to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Superbe, at ſea, April 4. 1782.

I ſailed, Jan. 31. from Trincamale for Madras road, in order to get a ſupply of proviſions and ſtores, of both which the ſhips were then in want.

On Feb. 8. I anchored in Madras road, and the ſame day received advice from Lord Macartney, the governor of that place, that a French ſquadron, conſiſting of thirty ſail of ſhips and veſſels, was at anchor about twenty leagues to the northward of that port. In the afternoon of the 9th, Capt. Alms, in his Majeſty's ſhip Monmouth, with the Hero, Iſis, and the armed tranſport Manilla, joined me in the road. I continued to uſe all poſſible

diligence

diligence in getting the neceſſary ſtores and proviſions on board the ſeveral ſhips, until Feb. 15. when the enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of twelve line-of-battle ſhips, ſix frigates, eight large tranſports, and ſix captured veſſels, came in ſight to the northward, ſtanding for Madras road, and, about noon the ſame day, anchored about four miles without the road. In the mean time I placed his Majeſty's ſhips in the moſt advantageous manner to defend themſelves, and the other ſhips in the road, with ſprings on their cables, that they might bring their broadſides to bear more effectually on the enemy, ſhould they attempt an attack.

At four in the afternoon the enemy weighed and ſtood to the ſouthward, when I immediately made the ſignal to weigh, and ſtood after them, having received on board a detachment of 300 officers and men of his Majeſty's 98th regiment, who were diſtributed to the ſhips of the ſquadron that were the worſt manned. I ſtood with the ſquadron, conſiſting of the Superbe, Exeter, Monarca, Hero, Worceſter, Burford, Monmouth, Eagle, Iſis, Seahorſe, and Combuſtion, to the ſouthward all that night under an eaſy ſail, and in the morning at day-light, found the enemy's ſhips had ſeparated in the night; their twelve line-of-battle ſhips and a frigate bearing eaſt of me, diſtant about four leagues, and ſixteen ſail of their frigates and tranſports bearing S. W. diſtant about three leagues, and ſteering a direct courſe for Poudicherry: On which I inſtantly made the ſignal for a general chace to the S. W. in order, if poſſible, to come up with and take their tranſports, well knowing the enemy's line-of-battle ſhips would follow to protect them all in their power. In the courſe of the chace our copper-bottomed ſhips came up with and captured ſix ſail of ſhips and veſſels, five of which were Engliſh, taken by the enemy when to the northward of Madras, out of which I ordered the Frenchmen to be taken, and the veſſels to proceed with their own crews to Negapatam; the ſixth was the Lauriſton, a tranſport, having on board many French officers, 300 men of the regiment of Lauſanne, and laden with guns, ſhot, powder, and other military ſtores: This ſhip, ſo valuable to us, and of ſo much conſequence to the enemy, was taken by Capt. Lumley of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis.

So ſoon as the enemy's ſquadron diſcovered my intention to chaſe their tranſports, they put before the wind, and made all the ſail they could after me; and, by three o'clock in the afternoon, four of their beſt ſailing line-of-battle ſhips were got within two or three miles of our ſternmoſt ſhips, and the ſhips in chaſe were very much ſpread, by the enemy's ſhips they were chaſing ſteering different courſes, ſome to the S. E. others to the S. and ſeveral to the S. W. I therefore judged it neceſſary to make the ſignal for the chaſing ſhips to join me, which they all did about ſeven o'clock in the evening, and I continued ſtanding to the S. E. under an eaſy ſail all that night, the enemy's ſquadron in ſight, and making many ſignals.

At day-light in the morning of the 17th, the body of the enemy's ſquadron bore N. by E. of ours, diſtant about three leagues, the weather very hazy, with light winds and frequent ſqualls, of ſhort duration, from the N. N. E. the enemy crowding all the ſail they could towards our ſquadron.

At ſix in the morning I made the ſignal for our ſquadron to form the line of battle a-head; at 25 minutes paſt eight, our line a-head being formed with great difficulty, from the want of wind and frequent intervals of calms, I made the ſignal for the leading ſhip to make the ſame ſail as the admiral, and made ſail formed in the line a-head, intending to weather the enemy, that I might engage them cloſely. At ten the enemy's ſquadron having the advantage of the ſqualls from the N. N. E. (which always reached them firſt, and in conſequence continued longeſt with them) neared us very faſt, and I made the ſignal for our line to alter the courſe two points to leeward, the enemy then ſteering down on the rear of our line, in an irregular double line a-breaſt. At half paſt noon I made the ſignal for our ſquadron to form the line of battle a-breaſt, in order to draw the rear of our line cloſer to the center, and prevent the enemy from breaking in on it, and attacking it when ſeparated. At three in the afternoon, the enemy ſtill puſhing on to our rear in a double line a-breaſt, I again altered my courſe in the line, in order to draw our rear ſhips ſtill cloſer to the center; and, at forty minutes after three, finding it impoſſible to avoid the enemy's attack, under all the diſadvantages of little or no wind to work our ſhips, and of being to leeward of them, I made the ſignal for our

ſquadron

ſquadron to form at once into the line of battle a-head. At four the Exeter (which was the ſternmoſt ſhip in our rear when formed in line of battle a-head on the larboard tack) not being quite cloſed to her ſecond a-head, three of the enemy's ſhips in their firſt line bore right down upon her, whilſt four more of their ſecond line headed by the Hero, in which ſhip Monſ. Suffrein had his flag, hauled along the outſide of the firſt line towards our centre. At five minutes paſt four the enemy's three ſhips began their fire on the Exeter, which was returned by her, and her ſecond a-head. At ten minutes paſt four I made the ſignal for battle, and at twelve minutes paſt, the action became general from our rear to our centre, the commanding ſhip of the enemy, with three others of their ſecond line, leading down on our centre, yet never at any time advancing farther than oppoſite to the Superbe, our centre ſhip, with little or no wind, and ſome heavy rain during the engagement.

Under theſe circumſtances the enemy brought eight of their beſt ſhips to the attack of five of ours, as the van of our line, conſiſting of the Monmouth, Eagle, Burford, and Worceſter, could not be brought into action without tacking on the enemy; and although the ſignal for that purpoſe was at the maſt-head ready for hoiſting, there was neither wind ſufficient to enable them to tack, nor for the five ſhips of our centre and rear, then engaged with the enemy, hard preſſed, and much diſabled in their maſts, yards, ſails, and rigging, to follow them, without an almoſt certainty of ſeparating our van from our rear.

At ſix in the afternoon a ſquall of wind from the S. E. took our ſhips, and paid them round head on to the enemy to the north-eaſtward, when the engagement was renewed by our five ſhips, with great ſpirit and alacrity, from our ſtarboard guns; and at twenty-five minutes paſt ſix, juſt before dark, the enemy's ſhips engaged with ours, having viſibly ſuffered ſeverely, the whole of them hauled their wind, and ſtood to the N. E.

At this time the Superbe had loſt her main-yard, ſhot into two pieces in the ſlings, had five feet water in her hold, and continued for ſome time to gain on all her pumps, until ſeveral of the largeſt ſhot-holes under water were plugged up, and neither brace nor bowline left entire; and the Exeter, reduced almoſt to the ſtate of a wreck, had made a ſignal of diſtreſs. The other three ſhips in our rear, the Monarca, Iſis, and Hero, had ſuffered leſs, as the enemy's fire appeared plainly to be directed principally againſt the Superbe and Exeter.

It is with particular pleaſure I have to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the officers and men of the five ſhips engaged againſt ſo ſuperior force of the enemy, behaved through the whole action with the greateſt ſteadineſs and bravery.

After the action, I ſtood to the ſouthward under little ſail all night; and in the morning, at day light, found the Superbe's mainmaſt, foremaſt, and bowſprit ſo much wounded, as to render it exceeding dangerous to carry ſail on them: the Exeter's maſts were alſo much damaged, and the ſhot-holes in all the ſhips that had been engaged, ſo far under water, as to render it impoſſible to ſtop them, but by giving the ſhips deep heels in ſmooth water; all which, and the wind continuing to blow from the northward, determined me to proceed to Trincamale, as the only proper place to refit the diſabled ſhips, and I accordingly arrived there on the 24th; and having done, with the utmoſt expedition, what repairs were abſolutely neceſſary to put the diſabled ſhips into a condition for ſervice, I ſailed from that place with the ſquadron on the 4th of laſt month. On the 12th, I arrived at Madras, with the ſquadron, having ſeen nothing of the enemy's ſquadron on my paſſage from Trincamale to that place. The accompanying incloſure contains an exact liſt of their ſquadron, and the number of troops embarked in it at the Mauritius. This ſquadron was commanded by M. D'Orve, when it left the iſlands; but he dying a few days after its arrival on this coaſt, the command devolved on M. Suffrein. On their paſſage from the iſlands to this coaſt, they fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip the Hannibal, Capt. Chriſtie, off the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, and took her. This ſhip raiſed the number of their line-of-battle ſhips to twelve, againſt nine under my command. Had ſhe joined me, our diſparity both in number and force would not have been ſo great.

I am much concerned to inform their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſloop the Chaſer, commanded by Capt. Parr, was captured by the enemy's frigate the Bellona, in her way to Madras road, from

a cruize on the northern part of this coaſt.

Liſt of the French force.

L' Hero,	74	La Flamand,	50
L' Orient,	74	Eng. Hannibal,	50
L' Annibal,	74	La Pourvoyeuſe,	40
Le Brilliant,	64	La Fine,	40
L' Ajax,	64	La Bellona,	36
La Severe,	64	La Subtile,	22
Le Sphynx,	64	La Silphyde,	18
L' Arteſien,	64	La Diligente	8
Le Vengeur,	64		

Flutes and Tranſports: Lauriſton, Bon Amis, Maurepas, Briſon, Deux Amis, Fille Unique, St Ann, Duc de Tuſcany.

The land-forces on board the ſhips of war and tranſports amounted to 3457.

Abſtract of the Killed and Wounded

Ships.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Total.*
Superbe,	11	25	36
Exeter,	10	45	55
Monarca,	1	5	6
Hero,	9	17	26
Iſis,	1	3	4
	32	95	127

Among whom were the under-mentioned officers, viz.

Superbe: Capt. Steevens, wounded, (ſince dead.) Lieut' Hughes and Newcombe, wounded —— *Exeter:* Capt. Reynolds, killed; Lieut. Jones, wounded.

Ditto to ditto, dated on board the Superbe, in Trincamale bay, May 10. 1782.

I had the pleaſure to addreſs you by letter on the 4th of laſt month, and have now that of communicating to you, for their Lordſhips further information, an account of the tranſactions of his Majeſty's ſquadron as per margin *, and of the enemy's, to this time.

In my laſt I mentioned the junction of his Majeſty's ſhips Sultan and Magnanime with the ſquadron on the 30th of March; both ſhips were then very ſickly, and much reduced by the ſcurvy; but as I had on board the ſquadron a reinforcement of troops for this garriſon, and a quantity of military ſtores, I judged it moſt for the public ſervice, eſpecially as I knew the enemy's ſquadron was to the ſouthward, not to return to Madras to land the ſick and ſcorbutic of theſe two ſhips, but to proceed direct for Trincamale, and there to land the reinforcement and military ſtores, as well as the ſick of the Sultan and Magnanime, without either ſeeking or ſhunning the enemy.

In purſuance of this reſolution, I ſtood with the ſquadron to the ſouthward, and on the 6th of April fell in with a French ſhip, laſt from Mauritius, having on board diſpatches from France, for their commanders in chief by ſea and land. This ſhip was chaced on ſhore, and burnt near Tranquebar, the officers and men eſcaping with the diſpatches.

On the 8th about noon, I came in ſight of the enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of 18 ſail, in the N. E. quarter, and continued my courſe for this place. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the enemy ſtill in ſight. On the 11th, having made the coaſt of Ceylon, about 15 leagues to windward of Trincamale, I bore away for that place. On the 12th, at daylight, the poſition of the enemy's ſquadron being altered by my bearing away, ſo as to give them the wind of ours, I diſcovered them crouding all the ſail they could ſet after us; and their copper-bottomed ſhips coming faſt up with the ſhips in our rear, I therefore determined to engage them.

At nine in the forenoon I made the ſignal for the ſhips in our ſquadron to form the line of battle a-head on the ſtarboard tack, at two cables length diſtance from each other, the enemy then bearing N. by E. diſtant about ſix miles, and the wind at N. by E. They continued manœuvering their ſhips, and changing their poſitions in their line, till fifteen minutes paſt noon, when they bore away to engage us; five ſail of their van ſtretching along to engage the ſhips of our van, and the other ſeven ſail ſteering directly on our center ſhips, the Superbe, the Monmouth, her ſecond a-head, and the Monarca, her ſecond a-ſtern. At half paſt one the engagement began in the van of both ſquadrons; three minutes after I made the ſignal for battle. The French Admiral in the Hero, and his ſecond a-ſtern, the L'Orient, bore down on the Superbe within piſtol-ſhot. The Hero continued her poſition, giving and receiving a ſevere fire for nine minutes, and then ſtood on, greatly damaged, to attack the Monmouth, at that time engaged with another of the enemy's ſhips, making room for the ſhips in his rear to come up to the attack of our center, where the engagement was hotteſt. At three the Monmouth had her mizen-maſt ſhot away, and in a few minutes after her main-

* Superbe, Sultan, Hero, Monarca, Burford, Exeter, Magnanime, Monmouth, Worceſter, Eagle, Iſis, Seahorſe, Combuſtion fireſhip.

main-maſt, and bore out of the line to leeward. At forty minutes paſt three the wind unexpectedly continuing far northerly, without any ſea breeze, and being careful not to entangle our ſhips with the ſhore, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to wear, and haul their wind in a line of battle a-head on the larboard tack, ſtill engaging the enemy. At forty minutes paſt five, being in fifteen fathom water, and apprehenſive leſt the Monmouth might, in her diſabled ſtate, drift too near the ſhore, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to prepare to anchor. At forty minutes paſt ſix, the enemy's ſquadron drew off in great diſorder to the eaſtward, and the engagement ceaſed, their Admiral having ſhifted his flag from the Hero to the French Hannibal, on account of the Hero's diſabled ſtate; and ſoon after, I anchored with the ſquadron, the Superbe cloſe to the Monmouth, in order to repair our damages, which, on board the Superbe and Monmouth, were very great in the hulls, maſts, ſails, and rigging; and almoſt all the ſhips had ſuffered conſiderably in their maſts, ſails, and rigging.

Much about this time the French frigate La Fine, being ordered, I ſuppoſe, to tow and aſſiſt their diſabled ſhip the Hero, fell on board his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, and had actually ſtruck his colours to her; but taking advantage of the darkneſs of the night, and the ſtate the Iſis was in, juſt come out of action, in which ſhe had a number of men killed and wounded, and otherwiſe ill-manned, the frigate got clear of the Iſis, and eſcaped.

An account of the number of officers and men killed and wounded on board the ſeveral ſhips of the ſquadron is herewith incloſed.

On the morning of the 13th, at daylight, I found the enemy's ſquadron had anchored about five miles without us, in much diſorder and apparent diſtreſs; but they had loſt no lower maſts: Both ſquadrons were buſily employed in repairing damages, drawing into order for defence, the enemy ſeeming to apprehend an attack from us, and I myſelf uncertain if they would not renew the engagement, in order to get hold of the Monmouth. In theſe ſituations, both ſquadrons continued at anchor till the 19th in the morning, when the enemy's got under ſail with the land wind, and ſtood out to ſea cloſe hauled, and at noon tacked with the ſea breeze, and ſtood in for the body of our ſquadron, as if with intent to attack; but after coming within two miles of us, finding us prepared to receive them, they again tacked and ſtood to the eaſtward by the wind; and I have not ſince been able to learn certainly where they are gone. Having refitted the Monmouth in the beſt manner our ſituation would admit, with jury main and mizen maſts, I ſailed with his Majeſty's ſquadron for this place on the 22d, and anchored here on the evening of the ſame day, immediately landing the reinforcements and military ſtores deſtined for the garriſon, and the ſick and wounded.

In this ſituation of the ſquadron and its men, I thought it beſt for his Majeſty's ſervice to remain at anchor here, and to ſet about the repairs of the hull, maſts, and rigging, of the ſeveral ſhips, whilſt the ſick enjoy every benefit of freſh meat, vegetables, and wine, on ſhore, for their recovery.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform their Lordſhips, that I ſhall be able to remaſt the Monmouth by the end of this month, from the ſpare ſtores on board the ſeveral ſhips; and that the damage they ſuſtained in the laſt engagement will be every way made good about that time.

Abſtract of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips, viz.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Total.*
Superbe	74	59	96	155
Exeter	64	4	40	44
Magnanime	64	0	7	7
Monmouth	64	45	102	147
Monarca	70	7	28	35
Worceſter	64	8	26	34
Burford	64	6	36	42
Eagle	64	0	22	22
Hero	74	2	13	15
Sultan	74	0	9	9
Iſis	50	6	51	57
	726	137	430	567

Among the killed were the following officers, viz.

Superbe. Two Lieutenants, Maſter.
Monmouth. One Lieutenant of Marines.
Worceſter. One Lieutenant.
Burford. One Lieutenant of Marines.
Names not mentioned.

Ditto to ditto, dated on board the Superbe, in Trincamale Bay, June 2. 1782.

I HAVE the particular pleaſure to adviſe you, for their Lordſhips informa-

tion, that his Majeſty's armed tranſport the Royal Charlotte joined me in this bay to-day, and brings advice of the ſafe arrival of his Majeſty's armed tranſports the San Carlos, Reſolution, and Raikes, with the Porpoiſe ſtorethip, at Madras. On their paſſage round Ceylon, they were chaſed by four ſhips of the enemy's ſquadron, eighteen of which they ſaw at anchor off Batacalo, a Dutch port on this iſland, about twenty leagues to the ſouthward of Trincamale, but loſt them in the night, from which, and other intelligence, I have good reaſon to believe the whole of the French ſquadron under Monſ. Suffrein is now there.

Ditto to ditto, dated on board the Superbe, in Trincamale Bay, June 15. 1782.

On the 9th of this month I received intelligence, that the French ſquadron was about to ſail from Batacalo a few days before; and on the 10th I ſent an officer in an armed veſſel, with orders to proceed along the coaſt to the ſouthward with caution, and to reconnoitre that port; which he did; and returned to me on the 11th, with certain intelligence that the French ſquadron had ſailed thence.

As I have reaſon to believe the enemy's ſquadron is gone to the coaſt of Coromandel, in order to procure what ſupplies they can of naval ſtores from the Danes at Tranquebar, (whoſe outward ſhips generally arrive about this time with large quantities of naval ſtores), and to co-operate with Hyder Ally and their own land-forces, it is my intention to embark in a day or two all ſuch men now at the hoſpital here as can be any way ſerviceable on board; and I hope to be in condition to ſail from hence by the 20th, in purſuit of them.

Extract of a letter from Mr William Digges Latouch, at Buſſora, dated Oct. 8. 1782.

The 3d inſtant I received a private letter from one of the council at Surat, dated April 26. wherein he gives a moſt dreadful account of the effects of a ſtorm, which happened there the 21ſt of that month. He informs me, that half the houſes in the city were blown down, and thouſands buried in the ruins; that the largeſt trees for ſome miles round were torn up from the roots; and that every ſhrub was blaſted; that the gale ſet in at S. E. and afterwards ſhifted to N. W. being equally violent in both directions; that providentially none of the Engliſh gentlemen received any material hurt in their perſons; but every one had ſuffered in their property, and moſt very conſiderably; that the merchants had received a ſevere ſhock; and, it was imagined, moſt of them muſt be entirely ruined; that Lalla Chellaby, a principal Mooriſh merchant, had loſt three ſhips, two of which were richly laden for Buſſora, and the other lately imported from China; that an Arab ſhip had alſo been loſt; that your Honour's loſs was alſo very great; that almoſt all your buildings were little better than an heap of ruins; and that moſt of your veſſels and boats on that ſtation had gone to the bottom; that the Commodore (Robinſon) left Broach with the convoy, in the morning of the ſtorm, and had not been ſince heard of; that the Swift galliot overſet near Swalley, and every ſoul periſhed, except two Laſcars, and as many ſepoys; that Lieut. Sutherland, who commanded her, was fortunately up at Surat; that upwards of three thouſand poor people, who had fled with their families and effects to a ſmall iſland half way between Surat and Domus, to avoid the Pindarees, were ſwept away in the ſtorm, and not one eſcaped; and that, in ſhort, it was impoſſible to deſcribe the havock the ſtorm had made; the miſerable condition to which it had reduced that city, and all ranks of people; and the dreadful conſequences that would in all probability attend it. This is the only intelligence that has been received from India ſince the arrival of the Nerbudda. [*The paper from which this letter is taken, does not mention to whom it is addreſſed.*]

SCOTLAND.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen who met on the 5th of Auguſt laſt, and firſt led the public attention to the conſideration of an internal conſtitutional defence for Scotland, met on Wedneſday, Nov. 27. with the commiſſioners from the counties.

The meeting, after due deliberation, came unanimouſly to the following reſolutions:

1. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that an internal conſtitutional defence is neceſſary for the ſafety and dignity of this part of Great Britain called Scotland, and ought to be inſiſted upon.

2. That if a bill ſhall be brought into parliament upon the principles of the ſketch drawn up by the committee, that *twelve thouſand*

thouſand five hundred men ought to be the ſmalleſt number propoſed.

3. That the term of ſervice ſhould be two years; but at the end of the firſt year, *ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty men* ſhould be diſmiſſed by ballot, and the ſame number balloted for to ſerve two years, and ſo on in rotation.

4. That the men, when called out for exerciſe or duty, ſhall be paid for their loſs of time, and that at the rate of one ſhilling per day.

5. That the age of perſons to be balloted for ſhall be from eighteen to forty ſix.

6. That there ſhall be no ſubſtitution, but that a modification and liſt of exemptions ſhall be referred to a ſub committee.

7. That this national defence ſhall not be embodied or called out, except in caſe of actual invaſion or rebellion exiſting in Great Britain.

8. That all the officers ſhall be choſen by ballot and in rotation.

9 That out of the claſs of thoſe qualified to ſerve in the rank of captains, the Lord-Lieutenant ſhall have the appointment of the Lieutenant-Colonel.

10. That the captains ſhall have the chuſing of their majors from among their number by ballot.

11. That this conſtitutional defence, not formed upon the plan of the regular ſtanding army, ſhall not be trained under nor ſubjected to the mutiny-act, but under particular regulations to be formed for this purpoſe, except when they are embodied in the caſe of actual invaſion or rebellion.

12. That while the clauſe prohibiting the recruiting remains, to the protection and well-being of the Engliſh militia, the unjuſt and partial diſtinction of excluding this country from it ought never to be admitted in any bill for eſtabliſhing a neceſſary national defence for Scotland, which we conſider and claim as the birth-right of free and equal ſubjects under the ſame government.

13. That having the fulleſt confidence in the peaceable diſpoſition of the people, and their attachment to the preſent conſtitution and government, it is the opinion of this meeting, that they ſhould be truſted with the care and cuſtody of their arms, and be accountable for their return to the public out of their private property.

14. That attendance in their places in parliament be recommended to the repreſentatives from Scotland, during the progreſs of the bill, and on the day of its final diſcuſſion.

15. That a committee be appointed to prepare the draught of a bill agreeable to the ſpirit of theſe reſolutions, and of the ſketch propoſed by the Noblemen and Gentlemen who met on the 5th of Auguſt laſt, which was ſubmitted to the counties.

16. That the committee ſhall conſiſt of the following perſons:

Gen. JOHN FLETCHER CAMPBELL.
ILAY CAMPBELL, Eſq;
JOHN JOHNSTONE, Eſq;
WILLIAM NAIRNE, Eſq;
ALEXANDER GORDON, Eſq;
ANDREW CROSBIE, Eſq;

17. That when the draught of the bill is finiſhed, a general meeting ſhall be called. GLENCAIRN, P.

At another meeting, Dec. 16. when the draught of the bill was preſented, the following reſolutions were agreed to.

1. That the meeting of the commiſſioners, in general, approve of the draught of the bill preſented to them by their committee.

2. That the draught of the bill ſhall be immediately printed.

3. That copies of the draught of the bill, when printed, be tranſmitted to all the counties of Scotland for their information, and to afford them an opportunity of ſuggeſting any further improvements.

4. That the preſes of the meeting of delegates tranſmit a copy of the draught of the bill to the Marquis of Graham, informing him of the ſteps that have been taken, and recommending to his Lordſhip, as the ſeſſion of parliament is advanced, to move, as ſoon as poſſible, for leave to bring into parliament, after the Chriſtmas receſs, a bill for the better ordering of the Fencible-men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the firm hope and perſuaſion, that his Lordſhip will ſupport this plan with the ſame manly ſpirit and perſeverance that he diſplayed for the honour of this country in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament.

5. That copies of this draught be tranſmitted to all the repreſentatives of Scotland in parliament, with the reſolutions of the commiſſioners, recommending their attendance and united ſupport to this great national object.

6. That letters be addreſſed to the members of parliament from Scotland who have ſhown themſelves the moſt ac-

tive and forward to reſtore the dignity of their native country, and to ſuch members of parliament from England as have ſupported them, particularly Lord Mahon, thanking them for their attention, and recommending this bill, as the general ſenſe of this country, to their care and protection.

7. That the Earl of Glencairn, and ſuch of the commiſſioners as ſhall be at London, ſhall, with the Marquis of Graham and other members of parliament, form a committee for the more immediate ſupport of the bill.

8. That a ſtanding committee be appointed to ſit at Edinburgh, and to continue till the final ſettlement of this bill, with power to correſpond with the Marquis of Graham and the Earl of Glencairn, to receive inſtruction from the counties, and to act as circumſtances may require.

GLENCAIRN, P.

[*Several Hiſtorical Articles, which are deferred for want of room, ſhall be inſerted in the Appendix.*]

CAPTURES. [p. 558.]

By Britiſh men of war, &c.

From the London Gazette.

By the Fly ſloop: L'Eſcamateur, of 14 guns and 65 men; carried into Yarmouth. Alſo a brig and a ſloop, being all that the privateer had taken on that cruiſe.

By the Mutin cutter: The Count de Valentinois, of 2 guns and 8 ſwivels, and 31 men, carried into Spithead.

By the Duc de Chartres, of 16 guns and 125 men: The Aigle, of 22 guns and 136 men, belonging to the French King, from Cape François with diſpatches for their fleet, carried into New York. The action continued for an hour; and notwithſtanding the maſts and rigging of the Duc de Chartres were much ſhattered, there was none killed on board her; but in the Aigle, the captain and 12 men were killed, and 2 officers and 13 men wounded.

By the Arethuſa, Capt. Sir Richard Pearſon: The Thorn, an American private ſhip of war, formerly a Britiſh ſloop of war of the ſame name, carried into Halifax.

Adm. Pigot, in his letters to the Admiralty, dated, at New York, Oct. 9. and 13. ſends a liſt of 17 prizes, taken by the fleet under his command, 14 of which are laden with ſugar, tobacco, flour, tar, dry goods, &c. two privateers, of 20 guns each, and the Aigle, of the capture of which the following account is given by Capt. Elphinſton, in his letter to Adm. Pigot, dated, Warwick, at ſea, Sept. 22.

"SIR, I have the honour to inform you, that in the evening of the 11th ſome ſtrange veſſels were diſcovered from on board his Majeſty's ſhips Lion and Veſtal, which were chaſed in conſequence of my ſignal, and occaſioned our ſeparation. On the morning of the 12th, five ſail were ſeen from off the deck; two were to windward, whoſe appearance led me to think they were enemies; the three to leeward, I have every reaſon to believe, were his Majeſty's ſhips under my orders; theſe circumſtances induced me to chaſe to windward: about ſeven in the morning I was joined by the Bonetta ſloop; Capt. Keats informed me, that the ſhips to windward were men of war, and had declined to anſwer the private ſignals, which he had offered to them the night before. Thus joined, we continued the chaſe, tacking occaſionally until nine, when a third ſhip ſtood acroſs from the eaſtward, ſhewing ſignals unknown to me, and firing guns. So ſoon as he found the ſignals were not anſwered, he changed his courſe, as I did my chaſe; this latter being the neareſt and leewardmoſt, at twelve o'clock the chaſe hoiſted French colours, and ſoon after ſtruck. It was the Sophie, from Bayonne to Philadelphia, with a cargo on board, armed with 22 nine-pounders, 104 men, completely fitted for war, and quite new. From the priſoners I learnt, that the Sophie had parted from L'Aigle and Gloire, two French frigates, having a brig under their convoy for America; and that the frigates had many paſſengers of rank on board, with a large ſum of money. By this time the Lion and Veſtal were at no great diſtance. I ſent an officer to deſire Capt. Fookes to uſe every effort to gain the Delaware, and there to anchor in ſuch a ſituation as would moſt effectually prevent the enemy from entering; and that I would follow in his Majeſty's ſhip the inſtant the priſoners were ſhifted: at this time the wind was out of the river, blowing ſtrong. On the 13th at day-light the enemy were ſeen at anchor without Cape Henlopen light-houſe, with his Majeſty's brig Racoon in company, their prize. The ſignal was made to chaſe: the enemy weighed and ran into the river. At this inſtant the wind ſhifted to the eaſtward, which enabled the Warwick and Veſtal to weather them. Being thus cut off from the proper channel, it remained only for the French Commodore to determine, whether he would bring to and engage a ſuperior force, or attempt finding a paſſage among the ſand banks called the ſhears, where his Majeſty's ſhips, by reaſon of their drawing more water, might not be able to follow them: he choſe the latter, and ran up the falſe channel, where I did not heſitate to follow, for though the riſk was great, the object was conſiderable.

conſiderable. Unfortunately neither of the King's ſhips had a pilot: here the enemy had an advantage, as I am well informed the pilot of the Racoon had not honeſty enough to reſiſt the offer of 500 louis d'ors, and that he took charge of their ſhips. About twelve o'clock I was obliged to anchor on account of ſhallow water, and was joined by the Lion, Bonetta, and Sophie prize ſhip: the enemy anchored at the ſame time. The boats of the ſquadron were ordered out to ſound, and the Bonetta, Capt. Keats, to go a-head and lead in the beſt water. In this manner we kept ſailing and anchoring, as circumſtances permitted, until the 15th, the enemy all this time retiring with the ſame precautions. At three in the afternoon the ſignal was made to weigh: ſoon after the enemy were under ſail, evidently in great confuſion, changing their courſe frequently on account of ſhallow water. About ſix in the evening, the Bonetta made the ſignal for being in ſhallow water, and very ſoon after to anchor immediately, which was done in four fathoms and a half. A boat came on board to inform me, that it was impoſſible to advance further; however, to counterbalance this mortification, we had the ſatisfaction to ſee the largeſt of the enemy run a-ground and ſtick faſt. I ſent Mr Lock, firſt lieutenant of the Warwick, with orders to Capt. Fockes, of the Veſtal, and Capt. Keats, of the Bonetta, that they ſhould run upon each quarter of the enemy, as near as poſſible, and attack. Mr Lock, after having delivered my orders, was directed to take command of the Sophie, now furniſhed with 150 men from the Warwick and Lion, and join the attack. In juſtice to theſe officers, I muſt acknowledge that my orders were put in execution with a celerity and addreſs that does them credit. The Veſtal ran a-ground cloſe on the ſtarboard quarter, the Bonetta within 200 yards on the larboard quarter; and the third ſhip placing herſelf under the ſtern, the French Commodore found himſelf obliged to ſurrender, on the Veſtal's beginning to fire, not having a gun to bear on any of our ſhips. Thus, owing to the good conduct of the captains and other officers employed on this ſervice, and activity of the men, was L'Aigle of 40 guns, the fineſt frigate ever ſent forth from Europe, taken poſſeſſion of for his Majeſty. She was commanded by Compte la Touche, bearing a broad pendant, an officer of great reputation, and, if I may be allowed an opinion, who made great exertions to extricate himſelf from his difficulties: he cut away the maſts, and bored the bottom before ſhe ſtruck. L'Aigle mounts twenty-eight guns on the main-deck, twenty-four pounders, and twelve nine pounders on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle, with upwards of 600 men on board. The Baron Viomenil, Commander in Chief of the French army, Monſ. La Va de Montmerancy, Duke Lauſun, Viſcount de Fleury, and ſome other officers of rank, eſcaped on ſhore in the ſame boats which took away a great part of the treaſure. Two ſmall caſks and two boxes have fallen into our hands. The Gloire drawing leſs water than L'Aigle got up the river. So ſoon as the King's ſhips were got off the ground and in ſafety, every body was employed to ſave the prize, which with much labour, under the management of Capt. Fockes, was effected on the 17th. On the 20th, in running down the bay, I obſerved two brigs, who had been prevented from getting up the river, in the act of landing their cargoes: I ordered the Veſtal to diſlodge the people on board, and ſend the boats to burn them, which was done.

P. S. The Racoon's ſhip's company are all retaken in the Aigle, except the pilot, who eſcaped in a boat with ſome French officers: all the guns are Britiſh-caſt, the ſhip only two years old, very lately coppered; ſhe is longer than the Warwick, and upwards of 1200 tons, as I am informed."

[*The reſt of the Captures deferred.*]

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5. At Inverneſs, Duncan Munro, Eſq; of Culcairn, to Miſs Jean Kirk, of that place.

12. At Minſter, near Sheerneſs, Philip Patton, Eſq; Captain in his Majeſty's navy, to Miſs Eliſabeth Dixon, daughter of John Dixon, Eſq; ſtorekeeper of the office of Ordnance at Sheerneſs.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Brown writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Iſabella Adam, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr Alexander Adam ſlater, and grandchild of Mr John Watſon writer in Edinburgh.

20 At Eaſtend, Lanerkſhire, Alexander Tweedie, Eſq; of Quarter, to Miſs Ann Carmichael, eldeſt daughter of Michael Carmichael, Eſq; of Hazlehead.

26. At Edinburgh, John Gordon-Cuming, Eſq; of Pirlurg, to Miſs Lucken Crawford, daughter of Sir Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, Bt.

BIRTH.

Dec. 27. The Counteſs of Dalhouſie, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

In the Eaſt Indies, Capt. Patrick Hagart, of the 100dth regiment.

In the Eaſt Indies, Capt. Colin Mackenzie, of the 100dth regiment, ſon of Thomas Mackenzie, Eſq; of Applecroſs.

Sept. 18. In Pennſylvania, Lieut. George Cuninghame, of the 80th or Edinburgh regiment.

Nov. 24. In Beaconsfield, county of Bucks, Abraham Darby, many years a diſſenting miniſter in that place. He died in the pulpit, juſt as he had finiſhed his afternoon's diſcourſe.

In

In the parish of Johnston, aged 102, John Rogerson.

Dec. 3. At Dunfermline, Miss Grace Cochrane, daughter of Mr Hugh Cochrane of Burnside, supervisor of excise at that place.

4. At Wamphry, Agnes Carmichael, in the 113th year of her age.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Smyth, relict of John Craigie, Esq; of Halhill, and sister to the late David Smyth, Esq; of Methven.

4. At Cringletie, Dr Archibald Murray.

At Chesterfield, aged 107, Mr Andrew Fetstain, a butcher.

7. At Stirling, Convener John Foreman.

9. At Ramornie, Fifeshire, William Heriot of Ramornie, Esq;

9. At Edinburgh, Miss Helen Lockhart, eldest daughter of the deceased Thomas Lockhart, Esq; one of the commissioners of excise in Scotland.

10. At Gleneagles, Charles-Henry Haldane, only son of George Haldane, Esq; of Gleneagles.

10. At Glasgow, Alexander Spiers, Esq; of Elderslie, merchant in that city.

10. Mr Robert Rainey, merchant in Glasgow.

12. At Glasgow, Mr John Dougal, merchant in that city.

12. Mr Archibald Baine, preacher of the gospel.

12. At his house at Siennes, near Edinburgh, David Melvill, Esq; son of the late Hon. James Melvill of Balgarvie.

13. At Lennoxlove, Margaret, Dowager Lady Blantyre, in the 85th year of her age.

18. William Stuart-Barclay of Collairnie, Esq;

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Dickson of Persilands, in the 73d year of her age, relict of Mr Noble, minister of Libberton.

22. At Edinburgh, James Forrest of Comiston, Esq;

27 At Montrose, Mrs Jean Strachan, relict of Mr Thomas Chalmers, merchant there.

27. At Edinburgh, in the 87th year of his age, Henry Home, Esq; Lord Kames, one of the Judges of the Courts of Session and Justiciary. After practising at the bar upwards of thirty years, in 1752 he was appointed an ordinary Lord of Session, and in 1763 a Lord of Justiciary. Notwithstanding his great age, he attended the court of session, in the outer house, so late as Saturday the 21st of December, the day on which the court rose for the Christmas vacation. He continued, during the course of a long life, to labour with the most unremitting assiduity. In the preface to one of his late publications, he says, that the work he had then in hand felt burdensome to him in his advanced years, but that he was loath to indulge ease while he had any remaining ability: An expression which he literally verified.—The following are the works of this very respectable author.

Law Works.

Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1716 to 1728, one vol. folio, published in 1728.

Essays on *Jus Tertii*, &c. one vol. 8vo.

Dictionary of Decisions of the Court of Session, two vols. folio.

Essays on British Antiquities, one vol. 12mo, three editions.

Statute-Law of Scotland abridged, with Historical Notes, one vol. 8vo, two editions.

Historical Law-Tracts, one vol. 8vo, two editions.

Principles of Equity, the first and second editions one vol. folio, and the third edition two vols. 8vo.

Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1732 to 1752, one vol. folio.

Elucidations of the law of Scotland, one vol. 8vo.

Select Decisions of the Court of Session from 1752 to 1768, one vol. folio.

Miscellaneous Works.

Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, one vol. 8vo, two editions.

Elements of Criticism, first published in three vols. 8vo, and afterwards in two. This book has gone through five editions.

Introduction to the Art of Thinking, one vol. 12mo, two editions.

Sketches of the History of Man, first published in two vols. 4to, and afterwards in four vols. 8vo.

Gentleman-Farmer, one vol. 8vo, two editions.

Loose Hints on Education, one vol. 8vo, two editions.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elisabeth Kinloch, relict of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Esq; Lord Milton.

28. At Edinburgh, Miss Cairncross-Mary Pringle, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Pringle of Whitebank, Esq;

30. At Polton, Mrs Preston Balneavis, wife of Alexander Nairne, Esq; of Drumkilbo.

Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Dec. 14. to grant to William Stevens, Esq; the office of Treasurer to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, in the room of Vincent Mathias, Esq; deceased.

—20. to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Fordyce, of London, doctor of physic.

—28. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, to the following persons, and the heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Vice

Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, Kt.

John Whalley Gardiner, of Roch Court, in the county of Hants, Esq; with remainders severally to James Whalley, Esq; son of Robert Whalley, late of the city of Oxford, Esq; and to Thomas William Whalley, Esq; also son of the said Robert Whalley.

James Graham of Netherby, in the county of Cumberland, Esq;

War-office, Nov. 2.

Coldstream reg. of foot guards: Capt. Thomas Thoroton to be Captain of a company, vice William Schutz.

65th foot: Maj. John St Leger to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Batkerville.

Maj. Wiltshire Wilson, late of the 1st regiment of dragoons, to be Town-Adjutant of Portsmouth, vice Richard Burke.

Dr Burgoine Tomkins, to be Physician of the Tower of London, vice John Petrie.

War-office, Nov. 23.

21st dragoons: Maj. John William Egerton, of the 20th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Philip De la Motte.

75th foot: Maj. Philip Baggs, from half-pay in the late 109th regiment, to be Major, vice Hugh Lord.

War-office, Nov. 26.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lt-Gen' John Lambton, John Parslow, Hon. Thomas Gage, George Viscount Townshend, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Charles Duke of Richmond, Henry Earl of Pembroke, John Severn, Sir John Sebright, Bt, Hon. George Carey, to be Generals.

As likewise Maj.-Gen' Hezekiah Fleming, Edward Maxwell, William Style, Henry Lister, James Robertson, Eyre Matley, William Tryon, George Warde, James Cuninghame, Robert Skene, Flower Mocher, Joseph Gabbett, Robert Sloper, Staates Long Morris, Hon. John Vaughan, Thomas Calcraft, Ralph Earl of Ross, Sir Robert Pigot, Bt, John Dalling, Russell Manners, Thomas Hall, Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B. James Grant, William Fawcett, William Marquis of Lothian, K. T. Richard Prescott, Charles Grey, Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bt, George Morrison, Thomas Clarke, Charles Ramsford, to be Lieutenant-Generals.

As likewise Col' James Paterson, Henry Gladwin, Hon. William Harcourt, Sir John Burgoyne, Bt, Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, William Dalrymple, William Picton, Sir Hector Munro, K B. Hon. Edward Stopford, Hon. William Hervey, West Hyde, Thomas Lord Say and Sele, John Fletcher Campbell, Humphry Stephens, Francis Lafcelles, James Murray, John Lord Macleod, Samuel Townsend, Sir Henry Calder, Bt, William Meadows, Thomas Osbert Mordaunt, Arthur George Martin, Benjamin Gordon, Hon. Thomas Bruce, George Ainslie, James Adeane, Henry Pringle, Edward Smith, Sir John Wrottesley, Bt, James D'Avergne, Thomas Bland, Felix Buckley, Charles Wilson Lyon, Philip Skene, Henry Watson Powell, Thomas Stirling, Thomas Cox, George Garth, Richard Grenville, Archibald Campbell, His Royal Highness Frederick Bishop of Osnabruck, to be Major-Generals.

As likewise Lt-Col' John Lind, Alexander Dickson, William Shirreff, Lord Spencer Hamilton, William Grinfield, Samuel Hulse, Albemarle Bertie, Henry Shawe, Charles Vallancy, Thomas Pigot, Hon. J. Thomas De Burgh, Sir James Stewart, Bt, Thomas Carleton, James Marsh, Cavendish Lister, Charles Leigh, Andrew Bruce, James Ogilvie, Gavin Cochrane, William Roberts, Robert Kingston, William Ogle, Sir Robert Laurie, Bt, William Kellett, William Hamilton, John M'Donell, John Innes, William Martin, William Edmeston, Thomas Adams, Forbes M'Bean, Sir Francis James Buchannan, Kt, David Home, Richard Dawson, Andrew Edhouse, Anthony Lovibond, Alexander Fotheringham, Normand Lamont, Duncan M'Pherson, Charles Tuffnell, Montgomery Agnew, Thomas Jones, Stephen Kemble, Hon. Joseph Stopford, James Stewart, Daniel Danvers Rich, Jeremiah French, Henry Hope, Alexander Earl of Balcarras, Hon. Charles Stuart, Cornelius Cuyler, Sir John Dyer, Bt, George Gladstanes, Thomas Dundas, to be Colonels.

To be Aids de Camp to his Majesty. Lt-Col' the Earl of Harrington, Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Nesbitt Balfour, Edmund Stevens, George Viscount Chewton, Francis Lord Rawdon.

As likewise Maj' Richard Bettesworth, Thomas Dawson, Christopher Maxwell, Philip Walsh, Nicholas Lottus, Bulliene Fancourt, George Foster, Ar. Schuyler de Peister, William York, Henry Bruen, Peter Hunter, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

War-office, Nov 30.

Brig.-Gen. Abercromby to be Quarter-Master General to the army in North America, vice William Dalrymple.

Maj. Robert Mollison to be Waggon-Master General to the army in North America.

War-office, Dec. 3.

20th light dragoons: Capt. George Bennard, of the 22d dragoons, to be Major, vice John William Egerton.

3d foot guards: Maj.-Gen. Humphry Stevens to be First Major, vice Thomas Lord Say and Sele; Col. the Hon. Cosmo Gordon to be Second Major, vice Humphry Stevens; and Lt-Col. Charles Horneck to be Captain of a company, vice Hon. Cosmo Gordon.

75th foot: Capt. Hon Thomas Fane, of the 2d foot, to be Major, vice Philip Baggs.

Capt. Peter Delhoste, of the 72d foot,

to be Town-Major of Gibraltar, vice —— Foulis.

Capt. Charles Vallotton, of the 56th foot, to be Major in the army by brevet.

War-office, Dec. 7.

Surg. William Paine to be Phyſician to the general hoſpital in North America.

Thomas Knox, Gent. to be Deputy-Commiſſary of Muſters in North America, vice —— Porter.

War-office, Dec. 14.

65th foot: Capt. John Watſon to be Major, vice John St Leger.

War-office, Dec. 28.

2d dragoon guards: Maj. George Lord Herbert, of 22d dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir William Innes, Bt.

Coldſtream foot guards: Maj. Hon. Henry Brodrick, of 55th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Willet Saltren.

3d foot guards: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Swanton, to be Captain of a company, vice Daniel Danvers Rich; and Capt. John Earl of Chatham, of 86th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Swanton.

6th foot: Maj. Hew Dalrymple, of the 92d foot, to be Major, vice Francis James Scott.

80th foot; Capt. Robert Manners, of the 86th foot, to be Major, vice William Maxwell.

81ſt foot: Maj. John M'Donald, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Farquhar; and Capt. Alexander Leith, to be Major, vice John M'Donald.

91ſt foot: Maj William Maxwell, of the 80th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Richard Boycott.

92d foot: Maj. Francis James Scott, of the 6th foot, to be Major, vice Hew Dalrymple.

Lieut. William Brodic, of Capt. Watts's independent company of invalids, to be Fort-Major and Adjutant to the garriſon of Jerſey, vice Alexander Hogge.

Thomas Wallen, to be Deputy-Commiſſary of Muſters for the forces at Jamaica.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

Henry Bowyer, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

William Power Keating Trench, Eſq; to be Major in the army.

Royal Leinſter Provincial foot: Richard Talbot, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

Francis Heath, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Robert Thomas Hearn, Eſq; to be Major.

Francis Lord Rawdon to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a regiment of foot, to be raiſed for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Welbore Ellis Doyle, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

John Doyle, Eſq; to be Major.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Jan. 10. 1783.

	Beſt.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	26s. 6d.	24s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
Bear,	24s. 0d.	21s. 6d.	18s. 0d.
Oats,	19s. 9d.	17s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Peaſe,	21s. 6d.	20s. 0d.	19s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14. 1783. Oat-meal, 1s. 5d. Bear-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 11d. 2f.

A table of the aſſize of BREAD.

Set by the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh Dec. 28. to take place on the 30th of December, and to be in force till a new aſſize be appointed; the weight Avoirdupois, and the money Sterling.

	Wheaten. Weight. lb. oz. dr.	Houſehold. Weight lb. oz. dr.
The two-penny loaf,	1 0 14	1 6 4
The penny-loaf,	0 8 7	0 11 2
The halfpenny loaf,	0 4 3½	0 5 9

	Price. s. d. f.	Price. s. d. f.
The peck-loaf,	2 9 0	2 1 0
The half-peck loaf,	1 4 2	1 0 2
The quartern-loaf,	0 8 1	0 6 1

The peck-loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 oz.; the half-peck 8 lb. 11 oz.; and the quartern 4 lb. 5 oz. 8 dr.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard in December.

Males 42 } 99. Increaſed 5.
Females 57 }

Age.	No	Between	Diſeaſes.	No
Under 2	40		Aged —	8
2 & 5	20		Aſthma —	3
5 & 10	8		Bowelhive —	3
10 & 20	4		Chincough —	2
20 & 30	5		Conſumption —	20
30 & 40	3		Dropſy —	1
40 & 50	2		Fever —	11
50 & 60	5		Meaſles —	2
60 & 70	7		Smallpox —	36
70 & 80	4		Stillborn —	2
80 & 90	1		Suddenly —	3
90 & 100	0		Teething —	7

PRICES OF STOCKS, Dec. 16.

3 per cent Bank red. 62 1 half a 1 4th.
3 per cent. Conſ 64 1 8th a 1 4th.
4 per cent. New 1777, 77 3 4ths.
India Bonds, 18 s. diſc.
Exchequer Bills, 16 s. a 18 s. diſc.

Dec. 24.

3 per cent. Bank red. 62 1 half a 3 4ths.
3 per cent. Conſ. 64 1 half a 5 8ths.
4 per cent. New 1777, 77 1 half a 3 4ths.
India Bonds, 25 s. diſc.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 13 per cent. diſc.
Exchequer Bills, 15 s. a 16 s. diſc.